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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

Canada and Smuts' Plan

THE Empire Parliamentary Association has been making history in these recent weeks. Within a few days it has listened to Field Marshal Jan Smuts and to Premier George Drew of Ontario. Mr. Drew's utterances are not available as we go to press. The speech of Marshal Smuts attained world-wide publicity.

It posed the theory of a forthcoming world with one very great colossus, Russia, one slightly less tremendous colossus, the United States, and a third "great power," Great Britain, "with her feet in all continents but crippled materially here in Europe." In this situation nothing was to be hoped for in the way of "a political axis" from Anglo-American collaboration, because it would stir up international strife and "rouse other lions in the path." The trinity must therefore not be reduced to an arrangement of two. But in order that the weakest of the three might be less out of line with the other two, Marshal Smuts proposed to add to the United Kingdom and the Dominions the strength of whatever recruits could be obtained among the smaller democracies of western Europe. In effect he invited them into the British Commonwealth, apparently with an offer of full membership.

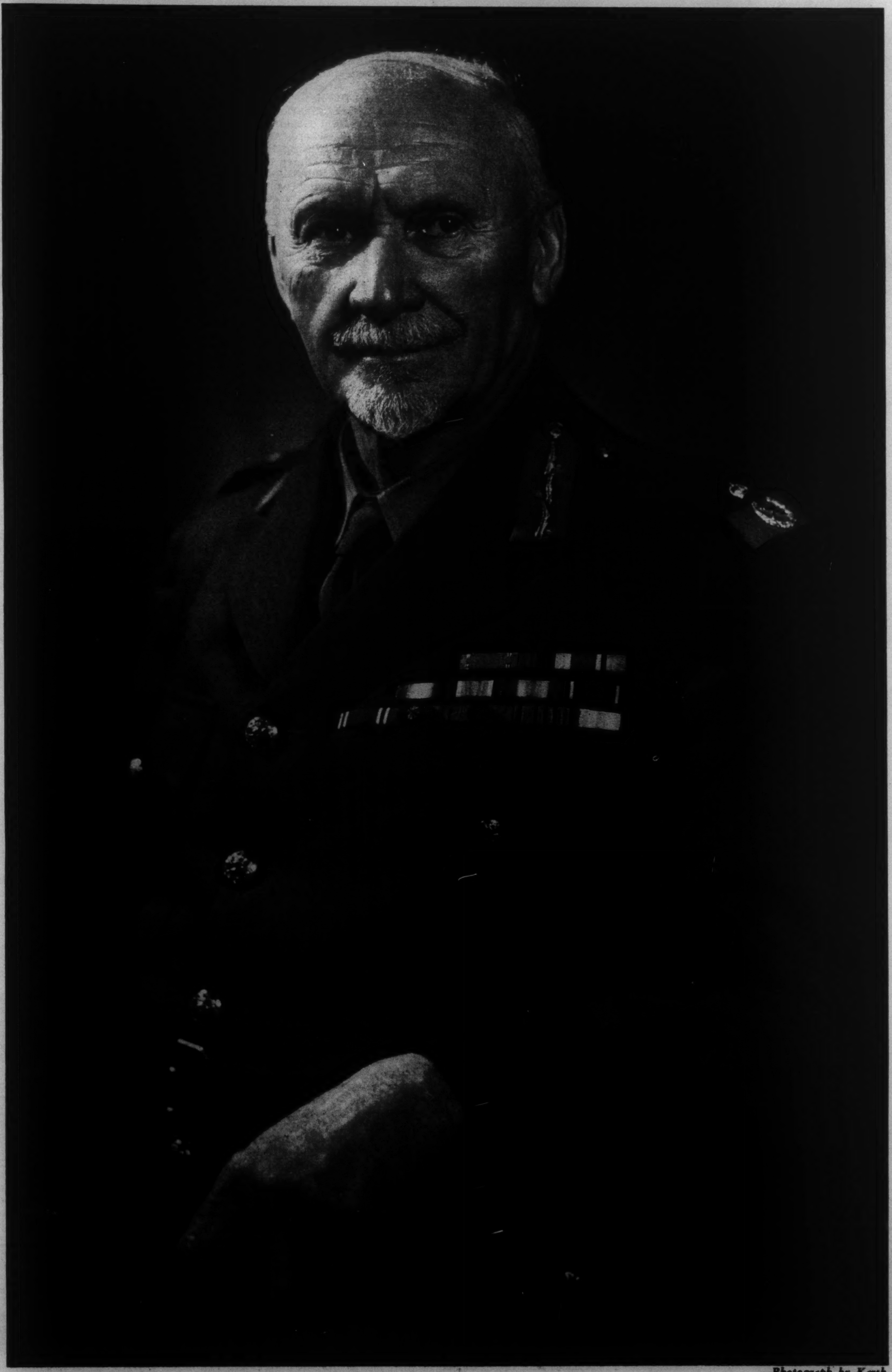
This is a proposal not to be dismissed offhand, but is one containing important and peculiar difficulties. It evidently presupposes a Commonwealth organized with definite commitments for mutual defence — organized therefore much more tightly than the present one of which Eire is still a member. It has been difficult enough to get the Dominions to enter into any such commitments even for an organization containing only themselves and the central mother-land to which they are so closely connected by ties of blood, of history and of the common Crown. What would be their feelings if the European end of this organization consisted not merely of Great Britain, but of Great Britain plus the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and presumably Poland and Czecho-Slovakia? The idea may have a special appeal to the once Dutch territories of which Smuts is now Premier, and it is difficult to resist the conviction that he was talking with an eye on that Dominion rather than the others. But the proposition involves the bringing of the whole Commonwealth into a close and daily concern with the affairs of continental Europe.

A New World Force

NEVERTHELESS the new arrangement must obviously be more of an alliance than a consolidated and unitary empire. It is not, presumably, proposed that France or Norway should lose its national identity or its power to choose its own associates and pursue its own policies—with due notice to its allies if and when it should decide to leave them. Some such alliance may quite conceivably, as Smuts suggests, be vital to the continued security and power of the United Kingdom; and there can be few Canadians who do not admit that the continued security and power of the United Kingdom are a vital interest of Canada's.

The entry of the Dominions into such an alliance (and it is to be noted that Eire with its closeness to Europe would be hard put to it to find excuses for staying out) would bring cer-

(*Continued on Page Three*)

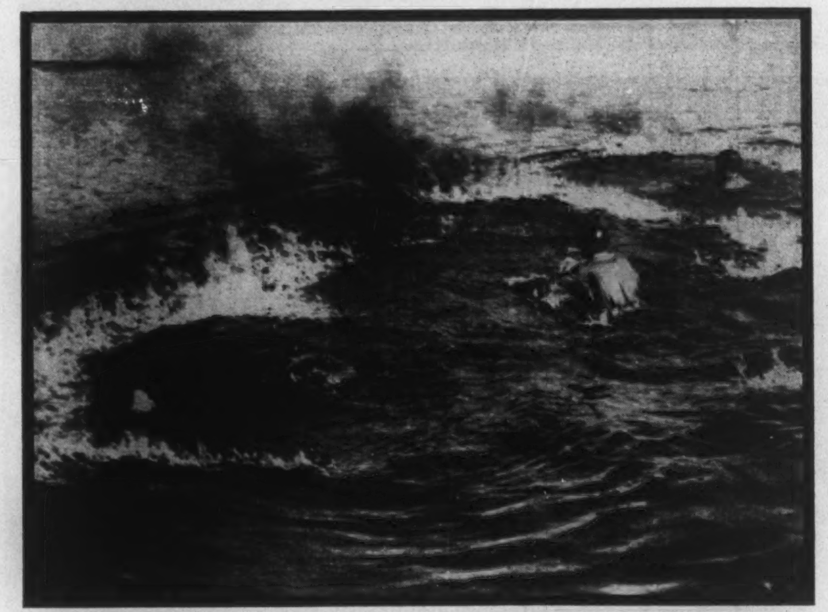


JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS

After the "Big Three" no statesman is more in the public eye today than Field Marshal Smuts. This superb portrait of him (No. 3 in "Saturday Night's" series of Yousuf Karsh's London studies) was made at the very time when he was preparing his speech urging the smaller democracies to join the British Commonwealth.

—Photograph by Karsh.

The Army Takes to the Water For Emergency Landings



In the surprise German bombing attack on Bari, Allied-held port in Italy, men were forced to take to the water and to swim through burning oil and debris from sinking ships. Troops however are taught the special technique shown above for just such emergencies. It combines underwater swimming with splash surfacing for air. Below: Wounded are evacuated from a barge by lowering the stretcher upon an inflated army mattress.

Below: These soldiers are demonstrating the use of canvas shelter halves as boats. When set up with rifles in the manner shown here, they can be used to carry packs, food and equipment, which the soldiers tow to shore.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

"One Parliament for Canada"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR November 27 issue, Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, under the heading "My Stand: Legislatures are not Parliaments", begins by saying that I have mistaken Government for Parliament. I have done nothing of the kind. If Dr. Beauchesne will read the text of my remarks as published in the Montreal Gazette of September 27, and elsewhere, he will see that, far from confusing Parliament with Government, I have on the contrary carefully distinguished between them in the following words: "Is it not manifest that the section relating to the Parliament of Canada must be construed in the same manner as the preceding section relating to the Government of Canada". Then follows the sentence in which I quote from Lord Watson's judgment concerning the status of Dominion and Provincial governments.

In passing, I might quote one of Dr. Beauchesne's original arguments, in support of his contention (Introduction page XXV). "The procedure prescribed by the B.N.A. Act for appointing members of the Government shows clearly that a real parliamentary system does not exist in the Provinces". Would Dr. Beauchesne be blowing hot or cold?

I would also call attention to the fact that the quotation from Lord Watson, which Dr. Beauchesne calls an *obiter dictum*, is in fact a summary of the case: "These propositions which contain the sum and substance of the arguments. . . in support of this appeal".

Dr. Beauchesne further accuses me of having built up my argument on the French version of the B.N.A. Act which is devoid of legal value and he dwells at length upon the distinction between the words "one" and "an", which in the French translation, are both rendered by the word "un", which may have either meaning. The philological observation is exact but the imputation is pure invention, because there is not a word in what I have actually written to justify the suggestion that I have built up an argument on such a miserable basis, or that my knowledge of the English language is so limited that I would fail to appreciate the distinction between "an" and "one".

As will appear from the enclosed copy of my text the word the meaning of which I have discussed is not "One" but "Canada".

If Dr. Beauchesne does not think that my argument is well founded, he might attempt to answer it rather than an absurd contention which I never made.

LOUIS PHILIPPE PIGEON.
Law Clerk of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

A Native Daughter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE attention of the Native Daughters of British Columbia, Post No. 3, has been drawn to the following which appeared on page 17 in SATURDAY NIGHT: November 20, 1943: "Agnes Deans Cameron, an American woman traveller."

Inasmuch as the word "American" is usually interpreted to mean "belonging to the United States" and as Agnes Deans Cameron spent almost her entire life in Victoria, British Columbia, we have contacted members of her family and the British Columbia Archives and find the facts to be as follows:

Agnes Deans Cameron was born December 20, 1863, in Victoria, B.C., of Scottish parents and educated in city public schools where she was a remarkable pupil. She taught school first at Comox, then Vancouver, then Victoria, being Principal of the South Park School for some years. Agnes Deans Cameron was very interested in women's organizations and had an intense love of British Columbia. For a short time she lived in Chicago and was associate editor of "The Last Best West Magazine."

The story of her famous trip to the Arctic Ocean by way of the Athabasca and McKenzie Rivers is described in her book "The New North" published in New York 1910. The author also lectured in England about her 10,000-mile voyage. She died in Victoria, 1912.

Therefore the members of Post No. 3 Native Daughters of British Columbia respectfully suggest that Agnes Deans Cameron be considered a "Canadian".

Victoria, B.C.

(Miss) ALISON CROWE
Secretary, Post No. 3, Native Daughters of B.C.

Miss Crowe is quite right. In this journal "American" means "belonging to the United States." We deeply regret having inadvertently placed Agnes Deans Cameron in that category. —Ed.

Words and Meanings

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE time must soon come when one half of the population won't know what the other half is babbling about. When two people mean different things by the same word and are each determined to stick to their own definition of it, what hope is there for intelligent discussion? Democracy, to function at all as a form of government, requires a citizenry capable of carrying on at least intelligible discussion.

Two of the most abused words are "democracy" and "socialism." There are many people who try to represent these two as opposites without first defining either word. Democracy is a form of government through which "the power resides in the collective body of the people who conduct it by representation or delegation of powers." Socialism is, however, not a form of government at all. It is a system of property ownership which requires that "the means of production and distribution be publicly or socially owned and operated to produce a public or social profit or no profit." As such, socialism can be contrasted with capitalism, in which type of society "the means of production and distribution are privately owned and operated to produce a private profit." Neither can be contrasted with democracy which is a form of government. Democracy can be contrasted with autocracy (dictatorship) in which "the head of the state is the final authority."

It is possible, then, for there to be capitalist democracies, socialist democracies, capitalist autocracies and socialist autocracies. Examples of all types exist in the world. Canada, the United States and Great Britain are capitalist democracies. New Zealand is a socialist democracy. Germany, Italy and Spain are capitalist autocracies and the Soviet Union is a socialist autocracy. Where democratic institutions are weak or undeveloped their prospects of surviving the clash of ideas concerning the type of economic system to be adopted is small.

The argument has been made, quite erroneously, that, because Hitler's party was called "National Socialist," Nazi Germany is a socialist state. Actually the party name was adopted for propaganda reasons. Both the party advocating a socialist democracy, the Social Democrats, and the party advocating a socialist autocracy, the Communists, were suppressed, along with all other parties except the Nazi party, by the Nazi Government. Private ownership of the means of production continued, high-ranking Nazis obtaining much capital for themselves at the expense of the persecuted Jewish people.

Pure forms of either capitalism or socialism are probably non-existent. In capitalist states there is a considerable amount of public or social ownership in respect to transportation, the supply of power and the postal service particularly. New Zealand, though a socialist democracy, recognizes private ownership of the means of production in many fields. The ideal of a socialist democracy is *not* necessarily public ownership of all units of production, however small. Co-operative ownership by producers or consumers of a particular commodity or service is a partially socialist venture.

The effective functioning of democracy depends on the activity of an enlightened, reasonably altruistic citizen body regardless of what type of economic system prevails. Altruism may possibly be better sustained in an economic system in which the individual is not encouraged to believe that the accumulation of riches is the most desirable of human activities and the one which, if successfully pursued, reflects the greatest credit upon the successful individual. In any case, democracy will necessarily be anaemic if the average individual is uninterested in public affairs, unenlightened about them and generally desirous of advancing his own interests irrespective of what may be happening to other people.

DUDLEY A. BRISTOW.
Kirkland Lake, Ont.

Anti-British?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THIS is my first year as a subscriber, and I have thoroughly enjoyed it, have also passed them on and received thanks in return.

I have just read the letter of one J. Duncan, in the December 11 copy. I did not read further and I do not know when I will.

It occurs to me that the "Dear Mr. Editor" column is not as broad-minded as its contributors claim to be. It is quite clear that your column is anti-British, and since the letters of that column coincide with your own personal views the purport is also clear. Propaganda—that word describes the effort made by a group or even an individual to shape the views of others.

The Canadian Corps were men of British stock mainly, and they were engaged in a hell of blood and thunder for a period of four years against Europeans, which was the latters' idea, not ours. Could you blame the "boys" for not wishing to be "followed" home? So to put my query in the form we know so well: What's the drag, Mr. Editor?

Montreal, Que. ROBERT SMITH.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

tain important advantages over the present vague, undetermined and easily misunderstood relationship between them and the United Kingdom. In such an alliance there could be no question of superior and inferior, of metropolis and "colony." Nobody could suggest for example that Canada, being in the same relationship with Great Britain as France, would be sacrificing any of the elements of her nationhood. The terms and conditions of the relationship would be set forth in black and white in a treaty, in which the rights and obligations of every member nation would be clearly defined.

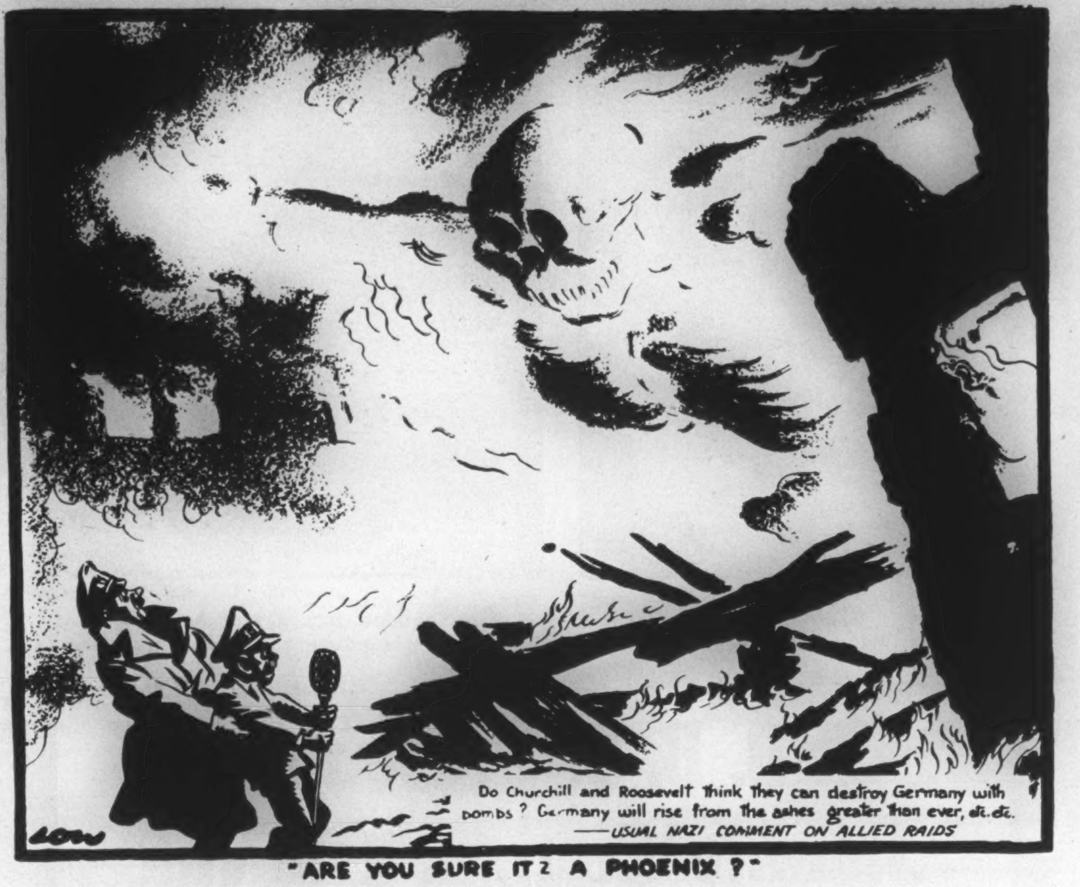
Marshal Smuts has long been a foremost advocate of the League of Nations. We are forced to conclude, from this speech, that he sees little early prospect of a genuine League in which the smaller nations would have any real effective voice, and believes that any feasible international organization of the near future must be completely dominated by the three great powers. If this estimate be correct, it follows that there must be an extensive revision of Canada's external policies. They have been predicated in the past on three factors, our North American situation, our attachment to the British Commonwealth, and our faith in the League as an international instrument. The last-named ceased to have much validity after 1933, and if it is not to be revived we are reduced to two factors. But it is very important that these two — our North Americanism and our Commonwealth relationship—should be kept in reasonable balance. If the Commonwealth is in danger of becoming a second-rate force in world affairs we had better join Marshal Smuts in the search for some means of keeping it a first-rate one—or more correctly, replacing it by a first-rate force in which we can participate.

Montreal and Quebec

THE English-speaking press of Montreal was in a state of fulminating indignation against Premier Godbout last week for the action of his Government in directing the administration of Montreal to accede to the demand for recognition of the C.C.L. union as bargaining agent for the Montreal firemen and police. We suspect that this indignation was really caused quite as much by his electric power policy as by his labor policy. The move of the Quebec Government to emulate the tactics of Ontario many years ago, and to expropriate some of the hydro-electric enterprises of the province, has not been popular with the Montreal English press, but taken by itself is not an awfully good subject on which to campaign against Mr. Godbout.

We dislike as much as anybody the idea that police and firemen should have the right to strike. So does Mr. Godbout. But he maintains that there is nothing in the existing law to deprive them of that right, and that the way to prevent them from striking is to legislate to the effect that they shall not strike. He proposes to legislate to that effect at the next session—no doubt with proper safeguards to ensure their being justly treated as to pay and terms of employment. (In a period of inflation, such as we may be unable to prevent, a group of employees who cannot strike is in a very weak economic position.) In the meantime, as the strike was for the purpose of enforcing the recommendations of a Conciliation Board, which the municipal commission in charge of the city's affairs had refused to accept, Mr. Godbout "advised" the commission to accept them, which, being the appointed servant of his Government, it promptly did.

This does not appear to us to be an unreasonable position. The C.C.L. maintains that in affiliating the Montreal police and firemen to its organization it has no desire, and claims no right, to call them out on strike. It is not likely, therefore to raise any great objection to legislation prohibiting them from striking, provided, as we suggest, that they are given other guarantees of security for any legitimate claims that they may have in respect to pay and working conditions. What the English press of Montreal is maintaining is the right of the employer to determine unilaterally the pay and conditions of employment of the workers, by "breaking" any strike which they may attempt. Its editorials are full of eulogistic references to the Coolidge operation in Boston twenty-five years ago; but there have been some great changes in the world in the intervening years, and the Coolidge era cannot be brought back even to please the Montreal *Star*.


Do Churchill and Roosevelt think they can destroy Germany with bombs? Germany will rise from the ashes greater than ever, etc. etc.
—USUAL NAZI COMMENT ON ALLIED RAIDS
LOW

"ARE YOU SURE IT'Z A PHOENIX?"

The *Star* says that "The provincial Government has shown itself unfit to be trusted with authority over this metropolis." The provincial Government happens to be the executive agent of the provincial Legislature, which is the sovereign power over "this metropolis" in all local matters, by express provision of the British North America Act. Does the *Star* want Montreal to withdraw from the province of Quebec? Does it want the Island of Montreal to be erected into an independent province with its own Legislature? If not, we fear that it will have to resign itself to the provincial Government being "trusted with authority over this metropolis" and being able every now and then, when "this metropolis" gets itself into too much of a jam, to come to its rescue and apply some common sense to its proceedings.

Of Parliaments

THE British North America Act says that there shall be one Parliament for Canada. It says also that there shall be a Legislature for Ontario and a Legislature for Quebec, and that the constitution of each of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall continue as at the Union until amended under the authority of the Act. It is contended by Mr. Pigeon of Quebec and others that a Parliament and a Legislature are the same thing. It is contended by Mr. Beauchesne of Ottawa and others that a Parliament is not the same thing as a Legislature, possessing some qualities which a Legislature does not possess.

We are not deeply impressed with some of Mr. Beauchesne's arguments, and least of all by his contention that the words "one Parliament for Canada" imply that there can be no other Parliament *in* Canada. But neither are we impressed with the argument of Mr. Pigeon that the powers of the Legislatures in regard to "privileges and immunities" are really greater than the powers of the Dominion Parliament because they are unlimited, whereas the powers of Parliament in the same connection are limited by the proviso that such privileges and immunities shall never exceed those held by the British House of Commons. For the Legislatures cannot alter their privileges and immunities without passing an Act to that effect, which must receive the assent of the Lieutenant Governor; and the Lieutenant Governor is a representative of the Dominion, with power to assent to that Act, to refuse his assent, or to reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, which means the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council, or in other words the Dominion Government. The task of limiting the privileges and immunities of the Legislatures was thus very properly left to the Dominion. That of limiting the privileges and immunities of the Parliament was attended to **in the statute.**

It is true that the Governor General (who at the time of Confederation was as much a servant of the British Government as the Lieutenant Governors are servants of the Dominion) has also, according to the letter of the constitution, a limiting power over any action of Parliament concerning its privileges and immunities. But there was even in 1867, and is much more now, a difference between the veto power of the Governor General over Dominion legislation and that of the Lieutenant Governor over provincial legislation. The difference is this, that the veto of the Lieutenant Governor is a veto exercised by the citizens of the Dominion as a whole, over the actions of a political unit which is a part of the Dominion; it is a control of the whole over the part. The veto of the Governor General was a veto exercised by the citizens of a totally different country, the United Kingdom, of which the Dominion is not a part; it was an outside control. It was therefore a control to be used as sparingly as possible, and the insertion of a specific limit to the privileges and immunities which might be enacted by the Dominion Parliament for its own benefit was surely an intimation to Governors General that no restraint from them on this subject would be necessary—that within that limit the powers of the Parliament should be considered absolute.

The question of the exact difference between a Legislature and a Parliament is one of those things which can be left to constitutional lawyers for discussion in their leisure moments. Neither term has any exact connotation. There are probably different kinds of Parliaments and different kinds of Legislatures. But any suggestion that the provincial lawmakers, by whatever name they are called, are more sovereign than the Dominion lawmakers, or even that they are equally sovereign, leaves us extremely cold.

For More Donors

THE Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society is running a "Blood Donor Week" next week, and the arguments for its success are just as valid all over the rest of Canada as they are in Toronto. For it requires the blood from at least five donors to make one transfusion, and no single donor can contribute more frequently than once in nine weeks. The most consistent donor can therefore do little more than provide in one year a total equivalent to one transfusion. Wounded men may require anything from one to fifteen transfusions for complete restoration.

Canadian fighting men are now for the first time engaged in great numbers in active combat. The violence of the struggle will become much more intense in the near future, and half a million new blood donors in Canada would be none too many to ensure that all needs will be met.

THE PASSING SHOW

EIRE plans to supply $2,250,000 to aid the starving peoples of Europe. If Eire had supplied a couple of ports for their defenders they might not be so starving.

•

Katharine Hepburn says that the theatre and the moving picture are two entirely different things and neither can take the other's place. But what about taking the other's audience?

•

Taking one consideration with another a policeman's employer's lot is not a happy one, at least in Montreal.

•

We don't think the Montreal *Star* should have put on the tale of two happily married war workers the heading: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith Fight Too."

•

Income tax forms are to be simplified, but only for persons with incomes below $3,000. We are trying to keep ours down, and it looks as if we should succeed.

•

Whiskey, says a member of the British Parliament, has no curative effect on influenza "except in the imagination of those who drink it." But that makes it excellent for imaginary influenza.

•

As near as we can make out the Montreal police and firemen had no right to strike, struck to win the right to strike, and now have the right to strike. You can go on from there yourself.

•

The Menace

He's clever as a quiz kid, advanced beyond his years,
A perfect little gentleman, yet I could box his ears.
'Tis true, I never liked him, but I like him less because
He put a bug in my kid's ear about who's Santa Claus.

NICK

•

Germany's secret weapon was expected to go up like a rocket, and has presumably come down like a stick.

•

L'Action Catholique wants Selective Service to give people with large families a priority for domestic servants. The domestic servants have long given a priority to those who have no family.

•

There are none so blind as those who won't see that trying to keep blinded soldiers off their street is a very poor way of maintaining respect for the system of private property.

•

Department stores are using women for Santa Clauses this year. "Now Dancer, now Prancer!" comes from the back seat of the sleigh.

•

Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse. What! Are they out on strike too?

•

Both the Bloc Populaire and the CCF appear to want Canadians to have no international ties. And if they are anything like Christmas ties that may be all right.

•

Yuletide Invitation 1943

At Christmas time nobody likes to sit and drink alone,
But as we must be ration-al, just come and bring your own.

NICK

•

Warning to Santa Claus: Watch out for chimneys tonight; they've all got the flue.

•

Friends who are not associated with the W.C.T.U. tell us that an up-to-date casualty list should report Johnnie Walker, Peter Dawson, Sandy MacDonald and Mr. Robertson as "missing."

•

Even if he is only a one-man party, Mr. Hepburn is still entitled to the privileges of a political leader, including that of being kept off the air. And he will see that he gets them, too.

•

If there were no seats at all in the trolley-cars there would be more room for standees, and more important than that, nobody would have to worry whether to give up his seat to a lady.

•

Wouldn't it save a lot of trouble if the Canadian Congress of Labor just took over the administration of Montreal?

Producer Gerry Wilmot's warning finger indicates the broadcast is about to begin.

"Cowboy in Khaki", Pte. Lance King, ex-miner, who hails from Toronto.

Stan Shedden, formerly of the Edmonton Regiment conducts the Revue orchestra.

Popular tunesters are Corporal Bill Smith, R.C.A.S.C. (left) and LAC Ted Hockridge.

B. B. C. Presents Johnny Canuck's Revue

Trumpeter Bill Christmas, R.C.A. "gives out"! Back in Canada, he played with a Salvation Army Band.

LAC Ted Hockridge, who comes from a well-known family of athletes signs a few autographs for fans.

"WELL, it's Johnny Canuck's Revue time again—and here are the men of the Canadian Army Auxiliary Services Soldier Concert Parties to entertain you and their comrades in arms."

Thus Gerry Wilmot opens one of the most popular Sunday afternoon features in the Forces programme—and the very same thing is heard by an enthusiastic audience the previous day in the Criterion Theatre, off Piccadilly Circus, where the broadcast is recorded.

This now famed variety show is given by Canadian soldiers whose job it is, as former professional musicians and entertainers, to entertain their comrades in the field. This broadcast projects to millions of British listeners to the Forces Programme, among whom, of course, there are many Canadians, the same type of speedy, cheery entertainment given Canadian troops by Canadian troops.

The "Johnny Canuck" entertainers who broadcast, and who give shows throughout the week to their comrades, are all experienced, trained soldiers who, by reason of their talent or civil background, have been selected to serve in one of the several Soldier Concert Parties run by the Canadian Army's Auxiliary Services. They provide the background for the broadcasts, but occasionally there are guest stars from the British variety stage, or from Canadian units in the field, or from units of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

Hundreds of requests for special selections by the Concert Party Orchestra are received from listeners. Jean Forget, the French Canadian pianist, who before the war was attached to a Canadian broadcasting station as a pianist, spends most of his evenings sorting out these requests and recording them on a sheet in strict rotation, but he finds it extremely difficult to fulfil them all.

Few listeners appear to know that a "Canuck" is a Canadian, just the same as a "Yankee" is an American. Thousands of appreciative letters arrive addressed to "Mr. J. Canuck, B.B.C." but they are all delivered safely and are much valued. Gerry Wilmot, the Canadian producer and compere of the show copes with the fan mail; he is a well-known broadcaster who, from the outset has devoted much time to programmes by and about Canadian forces.

Pte. "Scotty" Burns "reaches for the rhythm." Back home in Edmonton, his two kiddies are listening in.

Pte. Niccola Baltista (right) and L/Cpl. Claud Stuart, R.C.C.S. "go to town" with accordion and mouth organ.

Only music that is smooth, soft and easy can produce this near-hypnotic effect.

Apart from their usual army pay, all the boys receive extra to cover expenses. Here Director Gerry Wilmot supervises the share-out, at the close of the broadcast.

Jean Forget, Le Regiment de la Chaudiere, used to play an organ in a Montreal Church.

Canada's Doctors Agree With Health Insurance

BY JANET R. KEITH

In contrast to the attitude of the American Medical Association, which has been consistently against prepaid medical care, the Canadian Medical Association has been sympathetic towards the principle of health insurance for some time.

With the Health Bill due to come up for early consideration at the next session of Parliament, the writer gives an outline of what is bound to be a most important factor in its final form, the feeling of the Canadian medical profession.

HOW do the doctors of Canada feel about health insurance? The question is of basic importance to the future of organized medical care in Canada. With the active support of the medical profession, a health insurance plan along the lines of that outlined in the Heagerty Report would have a good chance of success. Without the cooperation of our doctors, it would be doomed to failure from the start.

Actually, the doctors of Canada are on record as approving the adoption of the principle of health insurance. In contrast to the American Medical Association, which has been consistently antagonistic toward any form of prepaid medical care, the Canadian Medical Association has been giving the matter sympathetic study for nearly fifteen years.

As far back as 1934 the council of the Canadian Medical Association drew up and adopted the outline of a possible plan of health insurance. In 1937 the general secretary of the association was sent to Europe to study the systems of health insurance in operation there. In June, 1942, the general council of the C.M.A., meeting at Jasper, laid down certain principles which it felt should be embodied in any Canadian health insurance plan. And in January 1943 the association went one step further. A largely-attended meeting of the council held at Ottawa passed a resolution which read in part: "The Canadian Medical Association approves the adoption of the principle of health insurance. The Canadian Medical Association favors a plan of health insurance which will secure the development and provision of the highest standards of health services, preventative and curative, if the plan be fair both to the insured and to all those rendering the services."

But what type of health insurance does the medical profession of Canada favor? Universal coverage or restriction to lower income groups? State financing or contributory support from the insured? Limited treatment or provision of complete hospital and medical services? Because doctors would be the group most affected by the introduction of a health insurance plan, it is important that their views on the matter be widely understood.

Dr. Routley's Brief

The considered opinions of the Canadian medical profession were very ably set forth by Dr. T. C. Routley, general secretary of the Medical Association, in a brief presented in April of this year before the special parliamentary committee on social security. He stated at the outset that the doctors of Canada, while deservedly proud of their past record in serving the Canadian people, realized that there are certain grave weaknesses in the present system of providing medical care.

One of the most serious problems is the steadily increasing cost of medical care, hospital care and medical education, which places a heavy burden on those of low or moderate income anxious to "pay their way". Often a fear of the possible costs deters those of moderate income from seeking early diagnosis and treatment.

Even before the war there was too great a concentration of doctors and health services in the cities, with the result that many rural districts lack essential medical facilities.

Our program of preventive medicine and public health, which should emphasize the prevention of disease rather than its cure, has been slow in developing and has suffered from lack of adequate funds. It is because solutions for these and other difficulties must be found that the Canadian Medical Association has been studying health insurance so carefully and has finally approved its adoption.

"We visualize for Canada," said Dr. Routley, "a system of health insurance which will be more all-inclusive, efficient and sound than any which has ever been devised and operated anywhere. It should place much emphasis on the prevention of disease and the development of a high degree of physical fitness, and should also include complete modern diagnostic and curative services. Possibly this full program cannot be immediately instituted in its entirety, because of the shortage of trained personnel and of institutions, and possibly because of the cost; but the full service should be visualized and planned for. Medical knowledge in the prevention and cure of disease is far ahead of the means for its general utilization by the public.

"It is obvious, too, that any plan of health insurance which is not supplemented by a program to ensure better nutrition, better housing and the reduction of worry and anxiety, particularly for those of low and uncertain income, will fail of its objective."

General Service

In the opinion of Canadian doctors, the fundamental service provided under health insurance should be a general practitioner service, available to the patient without cost in time of illness. It is most important that the patient have the right to choose his doctor, and vice versa. If the patient is given an opportunity every few months to nominate the doctor on whose panel he wishes to go, the doctor should have an opportunity of indicating to any particular patient that he would prefer not to serve him. Whenever the services of a specialist or consultant are needed they should be freely available.

Modern diagnostic facilities should be available to all, and should include complete laboratory, radiological and consultant services.

Medical care provided under a health insurance plan should also include hospitalization, visiting nurse or full-time nursing service, officially recognized drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, authorized appliances (such as spectacles, crutches, artificial limbs), and dental care within certain limits.

Along with provision of free medical care in time of illness there should be an extension of public health and preventive services. For instance, our modern knowledge of nutrition should be translated into adequate diets for all; immunizing procedures such as vaccinations and inoculations should be more widely utilized; periodic health examinations for everyone should be carried out at suitable intervals; cancer, tuberculosis and venereal disease should be combatted with aggressive programs; the health of children and young people should be improved with supervised playgrounds and a physical fitness program.

Some forty countries have already adopted health insurance. After studying carefully the various plans now in operation, the Canadian Medical Association feels that many of them contain weaknesses which Canada would do well to avoid.

Provision of general practitioner service only, without hospitalization and allied services, does not work out satisfactorily. Exclusion of dependents from insurance benefits still leaves the family head carrying the major financial burden of illness. Exclusion of "indigents" or "near-indigents" imperils the success of the plan and has a particularly bad effect on national health and preventive medicine. Inadequate payment for services rendered lowers the quality of treatment. Inadequate provision for necessary diagnostic services hinders early diagnosis and effective treatment. Bureaucratic methods employed in some countries give no opportunity for either patient or doctor to state complaints or correct abuses. Most plans emphasize curative medicine, and do not lay sufficient stress on preventive medicine.

Provincial Plans

With respect to health insurance legislation, the Canadian Medical Association favors provincial plans co-ordinated by federal legislation of an enabling nature. (This is also the recommendation of the Heagerty Report, prepared by the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance.) Federal administration if carried out within the Dept. of Pensions and National Health, should be under a health insurance division with a director in charge. In the provinces the plan should come under a non-political independent commission representative of the various groups interested in the operation of the plan, and possibly responsible to the legislature through the provincial Minister of Health.

It is most important, in the opinion of doctors, that the plan should be on a contributory basis. Those who share the cost of providing benefits are less likely to abuse the scheme. Special provision should be made for the inclusion of "indigents".

Remuneration of those rendering services under the plan should be "reasonable and in accordance with the high standards of service expected of them." The method and amount of remuneration could wisely be left for each province to decide, after consultation between the commission and the medical profession. There are various methods of remuneration, any or all of which might be used: a "fee-for-service" basis (almost the only satisfactory method in the case of specialists); a "capitation" basis (so much per annum per individual on a panel, irrespective of amount of service rendered); or a "salary" basis (which might be most suitable in certain rural areas.)

Medical Education

It is most important that medical education be maintained at its present high standard. "If anything happens to the proper teaching of succeeding generations of doctors," stated Dr. Routley, "scientific medicine dies and with it declines the health of the nation." There must be special provision for the continuation of clinical teaching in hospitals, even if the introduction of health insurance means that there are no longer any individuals receiving so-called "free treatment" in the public wards.

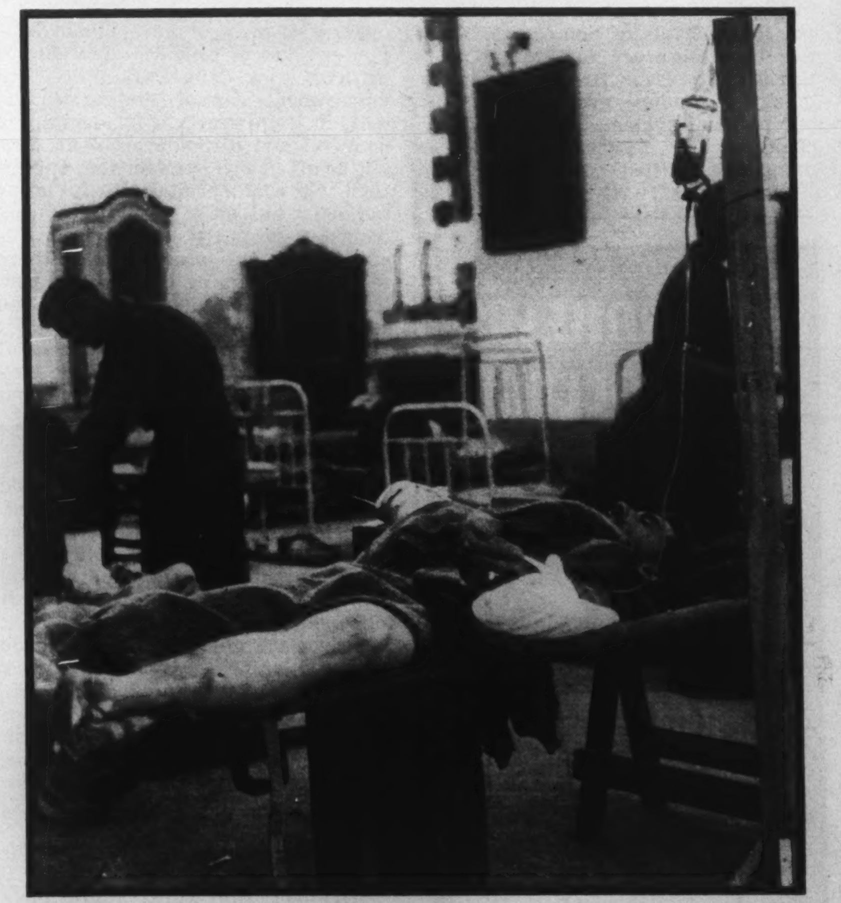
Participation in the health insurance plan should be obligatory for all income groups specified, with no exceptions allowed. Since an important part of the program will be public health and preventive services which will benefit the entire population, there is no reason why any group should be permitted to exclude itself from the plan. It should be quite proper, however, for individuals to obtain their health care outside the scope of the plan if they wish, or for any member of the medical profession to decline to serve under the plan.

If cash benefits for sickness time are to be provided, they should be divorced completely from the insurance fund. Experience in other countries has demonstrated that lumping cash benefits in with medical care places a severe strain on the insurance fund and often leads to an unsatisfactory relationship between patient and doctor.

Health insurance could meet the needs of sparsely settled communities if doctors were offered adequate salaries, and if hospital and diagnostic facilities were provided. Young men and women might be offered bursaries or opportunities for postgraduate study in return for service in rural areas.

Many of these recommendations of the Canadian Medical Association are embodied in the draft legislation prepared by the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance. There is no doubt that the cooperation of the medical profession has been and will be of tremendous value to those responsible for working out the details of health insurance legislation. Canada may well appreciate the fact that her doctors have adopted such a progressive, cooperative attitude. In the words of Dr. Routley: "Our entire organization, stretching from sea to sea, stands ready to render any assistance in its power towards the solution of one of the country's most important problems, namely, the safeguarding of the health of our people."

For every victory the papers report, for every advance made by our forces in Italy, a price has been paid. No victory is won on the fighting front without loss of life. But many thousands of wounded can be saved by blood transfusions from the blood bank furnished by Canadians at home. The present campaign in Italy is making such inroads on dry blood stored all over Canada that a special drive is necessary to build up fresh stocks. New donors are urgently needed. Regular donors are asked not to miss any of their appointments with the Red Cross Blood Donor Service. Actually a serious dropping off of regular blood donations has occurred in recent weeks, which is attributed to all the mistaken optimism in the air, the oft-repeated rumors of peace in the near future. Your blood can save lives. Dried blood, used in the treatment of wounded soldiers near the fighting front, is reconstituted to achieve normal liquid blood by the addition of distilled water, since preparation of the blood serum is much the same process as that used in the dehydration of vegetables and other foods—removal of the water content. In the above photograph, Major G. F. Smith of Toronto and Nursing Sister Ruby Rogers of Havelock, Ont., prepare the serum for an operation in the Mediterranean war theatre by adding the necessary distilled water.



Life-giving plasma flows from a bottle into the veins of an Allied soldier wounded at Chiunzi Pass. The hospital as this photograph shows has been housed in a church, the largest and cleanest building available, although it has none of the comforts and facilities of even the smallest of Canadian hospitals. But you can give others like this chap a chance for life. Call now and make your appointment to donate blood.

BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

Will Britain Submerge Party Differences?

BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

THE central issue in domestic politics in Great Britain today is the future of party politics.

It is one of those issues that will not keep quiet. The reason for this is that it is an issue which in terms of time and space transcends the problems of today and tomorrow and the confines of these islands.

It is the most urgent and compelling problem in front of all democratic nations, indeed it is the existence of this problem with its implications which makes the sentence in the Teheran communiqué in which Stalin includes Russia in "the family of democratic nations" less absurd than it seems at first glance.

The fundamental difference between Stalin and Churchill from the point of view of democratic principles is that whereas both men are in power with the assent and approval of the great majority of the governed, in Britain one may publicly assert that Churchill should be removed from office, give reasons and propose a successor. In Russia such action would not be tolerated for a moment by the Marshal. He would in fact regard it as action against the state, and apply to the offender all the rigors of the Russian equivalent to Regulation 18B.

Political Changes

This fundamental difference is of supreme importance, and if once we abandon our freedoms of speech, press and political action all will be lost.

Nevertheless there are many indications at what might be called the lower levels of democratic practice that there are forces and tendencies at work in Britain which are going to produce great changes in our political system. Some of these changes are foreshadowed in a pamphlet entitled "The Future of Party Politics" written by myself in 1937. It is there argued that crises both domestic and international are developing, and demanding for their solution a high degree of national unity in Britain and a political expression of that unity, and the instrument for making it effective must be a national government.

The historic and unprecedented events which since those days have turned the world upside down and inside out revealed the magnitude of the crises through which western civilization is passing, and to an increasing extent millions of people are looking to Great Britain to provide an example of conduct in the post-war years. Just as she provided inspiration in 1940.

Significant Statements

In Parliament last week there were two statements which indicate the lines along which I hope that our political genius will express itself.

In the Lords, Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, used words which may one day be regarded as historic. He said, "I do not belong to any party and so long as I remain in office I am going to remain completely outside of all political parties. That is my value. We are going into a mass of problems under the heading of reconstruction, which has been an element of party politics for a very long time. . . I shall be of no value if I start entering party conflict."

The next day Quintin Hogg, M.P., made a speech in the House of Commons, which deserves publicity, not only because of its quality, but of the wide measures of assent commanded. I therefore quote from it at some length:

"The business of government is to govern, and to provide leadership in difficult and dangerous times, but government cannot be carried on without controversy. Leadership in doubtful and difficult problems cannot be given without arousing opposition. Government must always be by majority, but let it be by party controversy and party majority. In this country at the present time there seems to be coming into being a central body of opinion very well and adequately represented on all sides of this House and it is to that central body of opinion I should like the government to appeal in a bolder and more forward stepping policy. . .

"When the war comes to an end we are not going to be given a breathing space to turn round and wonder what we have to do next. Experience has taught us in this war that major decision and policy take anything between six months and two years to put into effect. It follows with absolute certainty that what we are going to do or not do in the coming session, with our frailties and differences of opinion, is going to make all the difference whether we have an orderly transition from war to peace, and whether we have a prosperous peace afterwards. . .

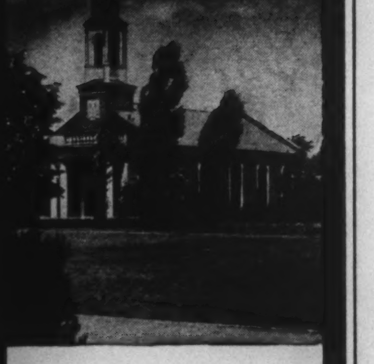
Post-War Competition

"All over the world there have been established vast new centres of industrial production. After the war we will be faced with the possibility of competition when the first drive for consumption of goods has been exhausted. The great industrial centres of the world will compete again and what possible solution can be found in that problem by common ownership? The fact that the state rather than some individuals owns shipyards here does not make them compete any less with the shipyards in America. The problem is essentially the same whether a socialist or a capitalist system is assumed. The problem is to create new markets so all the resources of the world can be usefully harnessed to something to do good instead of harm to mankind.

"There is no reason at all why at this stage of debate we should part company. On the contrary, we can go forward together. When I think of the problems we really are likely to be faced with in the next two or three years, I feel that very strongly. Europe is devastated. As the Germans go back they break everything which is capable of being broken—roads, bridges, railways, public buildings, water supply, and they loot and steal food. The cattle population of Europe will not be at a normal level for another fifteen years. The fields have been unfertilized. The people have been dissipated and murdered. If we deal only with material destruction, we deal only with the smallest part of what has been done. Who can measure the time it will take to restore the human damage this war has brought about? In the face of that, who can try to divide the one really united people in western Europe, the one people who provide some bridge between the extreme capitalism of the United States and the extreme collectivism of Soviet Russia? To do such a thing would be to sabotage the whole rehabilitation and reconstruction of Europe."

There are many members in all parts of the House who agree with the sentiments of Hogg. To his friends in the Tory reform committee these are views which reflect the opinion, so we believe, of hundreds of thousands of the electorate. The dilemma facing parliament and the people is how "the central body of opinion", to quote Mr. Hogg, and that body of opinion which looks to Lord Woolton to deliver the goods, is to express itself, say, at a general election.

Blindfolded for security reasons these captured crews of German submarines are being brought aboard a destroyer to a British naval base.



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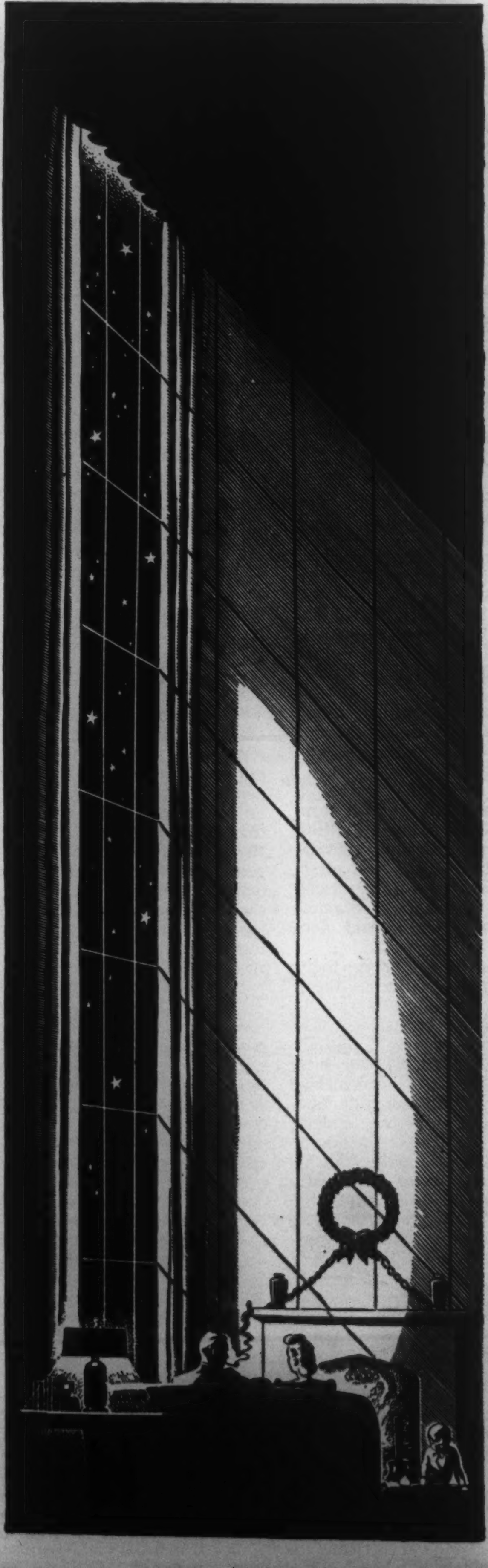

STARDUST

"Our blessings are as the star-dust
Strewn by the hand of God."

★ Cluster of stars in a winter sky . . . shadows of dusk drifting into night . . . shimmer of snow in the starlight, on field and roadway and roof . . . glow of lighted windows patterning the darkness . . . and distant chimes trembling through the stillness.

★ Christmastide . . . and the New Year beckoning . . . a fitting season for quiet thought and thankfulness.

★ For peaceful days and quiet nights . . . for homes secure and the laughter of little children . . . for food enough and to spare . . . for the right to live as free men live . . .

Let us be grateful.

★ For the bounty of the harvest gathered in . . . for the fertility of our fields . . . for the rich resources of mine and forest and waterway . . . for the glorious strength of this, our Canada . . .

Let us give thanks.

★ Of all we have endured . . . the sacrifices we have made . . . of unaccustomed task and sterner effort . . . and of our high resolve that freedom shall forever live . . .

Let us be proud.

★ In all we shall endeavour . . . in all we must achieve . . . in journey through the darker days that come before the dawn . . . in our unshaken faith in victory . . .

Let us be unafraid.

★ Nigh upon two thousand years ago, a Star led the Wise Men to the manger-throne at Bethlehem, there to hail the advent of the Prince of Peace. So may the steadfast stars inspire us to mightier effort and to greater sacrifice . . . that evil may be overthrown and that the day may swiftly dawn

"When war is not, and hate is dead,
When nations shall in consort tread
The quiet ways of peace . . ."

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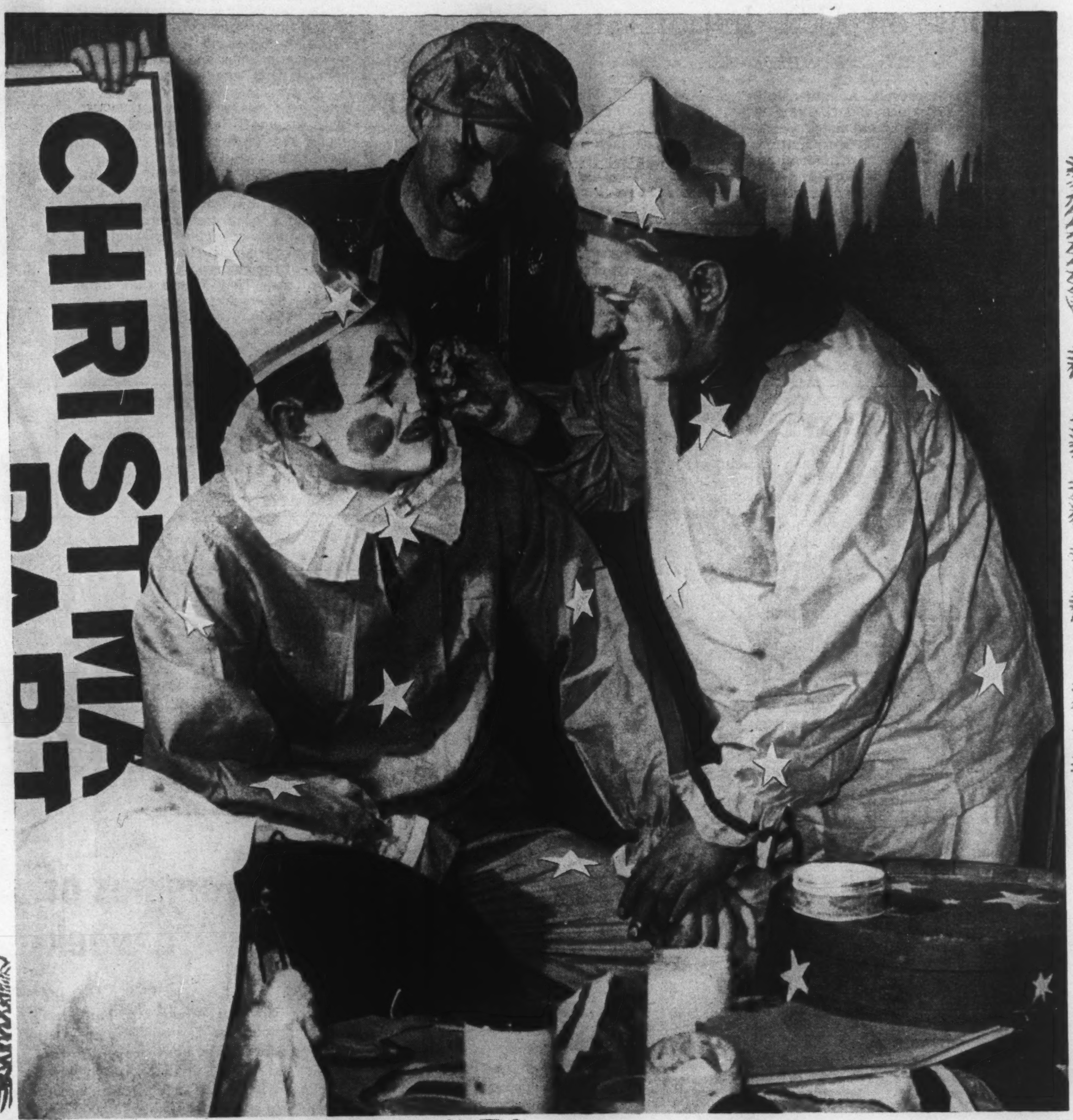

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And so, at this Christmastide, our wish is that Christmas 1943 may be one more Christmas nearer that day when peace, freedom and the dignity of man return to this world, and all men walk together in goodwill.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Restrictions on U.S. Imports to Go?

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

MR. KING, in his birthday conference with the Parliament Hill correspondents, made something of a mystery about his visit to Washington. According to the daily press reports he declined to tell them the occasion of his southern sojourn or what he did during it. In these press conferences in Ottawa there are no off-the-record disclosures, as in Washington and London. When the newspapers report that no pertinent information was divulged the reports may be regarded as literal. It can be taken for granted that the Prime Minister talked about nothing more significant than his long years in the premiership and his enjoyment of his visit by the Potomac. No uncensored but reliable revelations such as attended the Cairo and Teheran conferences need be expected.

Nevertheless there should really be little mystery about the Prime Minister's visit to the south. In the first place it is his choice of an annual vacation. When affairs in Ottawa are sufficiently settled he usually makes the trip as a process of recuperation in preparation for the parliamentary session. Probably it will remain a matter of conjecture until he writes his memoirs, as he is pretty well bound to do some day, whether the choice of locale for his holiday has any relation to the late "Bob" Manion's notion as to nostalgia on the part of the Liberal Leader for a spiritual home below the border.

Plenty of Reasons

Without regard for such considerations, there were plenty of matters to take him to Washington at this time. We can enumerate some of them without betraying any state secrets:

(1) Canada-U.S. collaboration on relief for the about-to-be liberated countries of Europe—in connection with which a clever Canadian, Minister L. B. Pearson of our Embassy at Washington, was recently chosen to head an important supply committee.

(2) Coordination of the North American attitude at the coming settlement of European affairs.

(3) Canada's part in the finishing off of Japan.

(4) The steadily pressing question of Canadian-U.S. exchange, aggravated by Canada's growing balance in trans-border trade and this country's three year old restrictions on imports from the U.S.

(5) Post-war trade policy, involving substitutions for the predetermined jettisoning of the 1932 Empire Agreements engineered by Mr. Bennett, always obnoxious to Washington, and the doom of which has been a foregone conclusion ever since the Roosevelt Administration conceived the idea of sustaining the Allies by the round-about process of lend-lease.

Some of these matters have been the subject of intermittent discussion between Ottawa and Washington officials for some time—in some cases with correlated negotiations with London. It is almost a year and a half, for example, since plans were got under way for replacing the Ottawa Agreements. Details are still in the process of being worked out.

For three months Ottawa has been ready to relax the restrictions on imports from the United States that were imposed at the end of 1940 when Canada was short of hard money exchange for war-buying below the border and before the Hyde Park understanding removed this impediment. Over the last year the increasing balance of trans-border trade in Canada's favor has been providing this country with an embarrassing accumulation of American exchange and surrounding Canadian restrictions with an element of unreality.

Scrap Import Barriers?

Several weeks ago Ottawa officials proposed the scrapping of the 1940 import barriers under the War Exchange Conservation Act but unilateral action was considered undiplomatic in view of the close coordination of the war policies and actions of the two countries. Senior Ottawa officers have been canvassing Washington's attitude on their proposals for washing out the import restrictions and word recently has been that U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has been reluctant to give his approval.

The supply situation in consumer goods is a factor. Ottawa would like to ease domestic shortages by re-establishing access of Canadian suppliers to American sources. But the U.S. has similar supply problems and officials of both governments realize that the situation is very likely to get worse before it gets better. In view of all the ramifications the subject might very well invite review by ministerial heads of both governments before proposals of subordinate officials are sanctioned.

It is a reasonable presumption, however, that the Prime Minister's main interests during his days in Washington would centre on matters of higher policy—such as advance understandings regarding war-end settlements and post-war trade. The larger implications of such matters he would normally talk over by the fireside at the White House but in the President's absence he could make a close approach to his objectives through discussions with Mr. Hull, Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Ickes and other U.S. government leaders who are in Mr. Roosevelt's confidence and with top men of Canada's alert Embassy staff.

Pre-Session Holiday?

It is logical to suppose that some of these matters at least engaged Mr. King's attention at Washington. He may even have been concerned with a possible new U.S.-Canada trade treaty, although there have been no discernible advance moves looking to such a development. Our supposition is that, while he may have been putting the finishing touches to a few matters under discussion between the two capitals, the principal purpose of his absence from Ottawa was a pre-session rest in a familiar and agreeable atmosphere.

Ottawa and Washington appear to develop a peculiar cohesion of impulse and action even where international discussions are not involved. A few days ago Donald Nelson, chief of the U.S. War Production Board, was nominated to direct an industrial demobilization program in the United States involving a reconversion to the normal peacetime activities of industry. At the same time Mr. Howe, whose Munitions and Supply Department is the Canadian counterpart of WPB. was mentioned here as a prospective Minister of Reconstruction—with the unofficial assurance that he would not be disposed to decline the new responsibility.

Top government officials and business men visiting Ottawa are more concerned, however, with the development of a government program for the opening of export markets for post-war products than with supervision of the changeover of industrial operations. They figure that industry itself can pretty well look after the shiftback to peace production but that the good offices of the government will be needed to facilitate the opening of post-war trade channels. This line of thought turns inevitably on the need for restoration of the prewar effectiveness of the Department of Trade and Commerce and possibly its closer association with the Department of External Affairs, which is steadily taking on additional importance.

Scheduled to make her appearance in time for English Christmas parties, "Miss Edna Utility Doll" will gladden the hearts of English youngsters in this fifth Christmas of War. Despite strict rationing of almost every commodity in Britain, material was released for Edna and her wardrobe.

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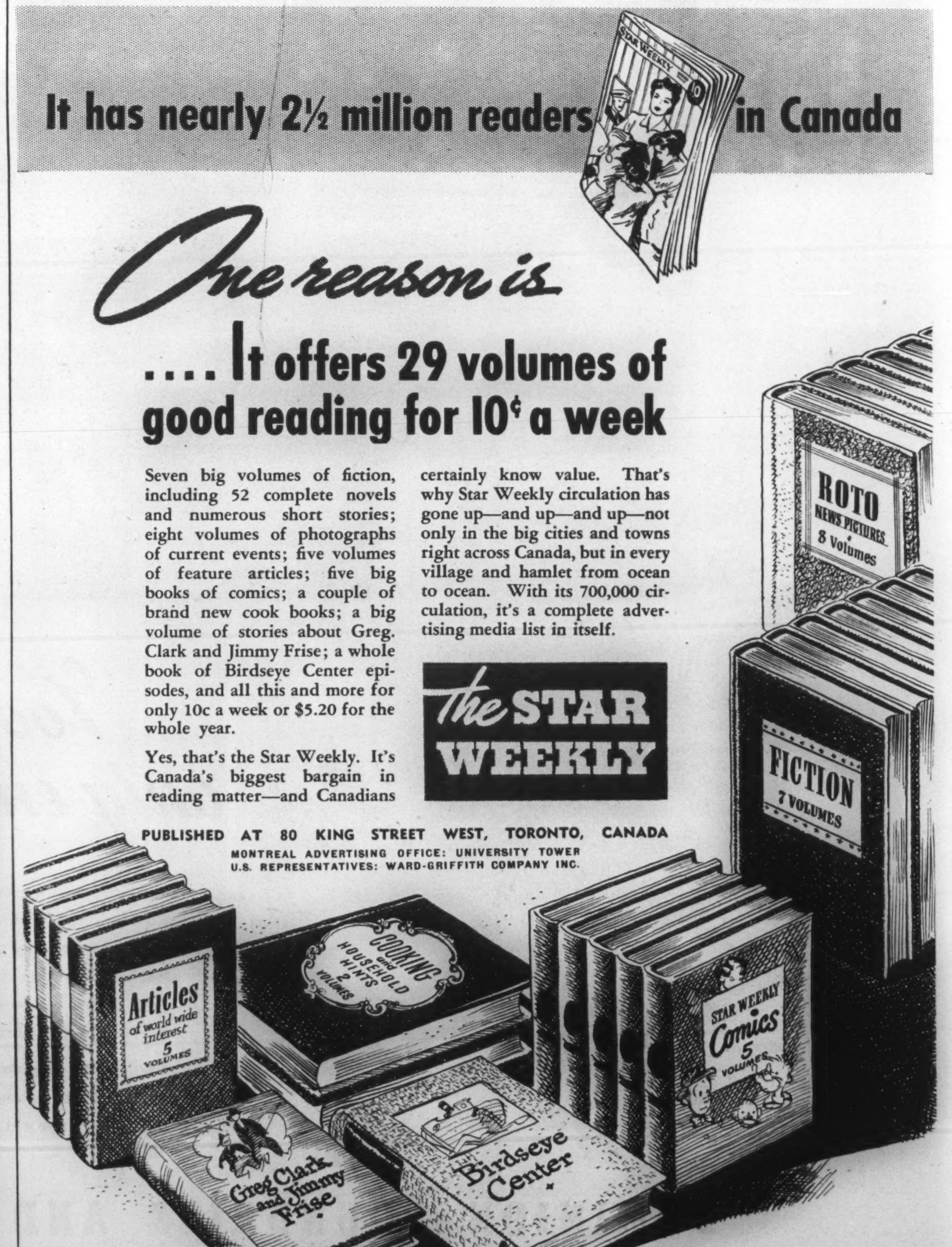
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Cavalry Hasn't Been a Dead Horse in This War

BY DAVID ENGLAND

Although early in the war it looked as if the horse would be forever supplanted by the tank, military leaders have found that cavalry is an essential unit in modern military tactics. In Russia, Tunisia, Poland and France mounted troops have done jobs that the mechanized units couldn't tackle.

EXACTLY two years ago the famous Russian cavalry leader, Marshal Budyenny, was appointed to a secret command far behind the lines. It was suspected at the time that it was to build up and expand the cavalry arm of the Red Army.

Time has proved the truth of the surmise, and today the world is witnessing the unique spectacle of large-scale operations of Russian cavalry in action against a mechanized army—and what is more, inflicting upon it defeat after defeat.

The triumphant achievements of the Red Army's Cavalry are driving home a lesson which experience in many theatres of war has taught during the present war; that the day of the horse is not over. Students of warfare have come to realize that it is just as short-sighted to abolish the horse completely as to refuse to mechanize. In some cases there has been too much of a swing in the direction of mechanization.

In Tunisia

The armies of the United Nations discovered this in Tunisia, where mechanized vehicles were unable to negotiate the narrow, precipitous mountain tracks. Native mules and even donkeys had to be requisitioned for carrying up food and supplies, and bringing down the wounded. It is not likely however, that battlefields will ever see again such an inundation of horses as flooded the fronts during the war of 1914-18. There were at least a million of them, yet on the most important battlefield of all, the Western front, they were practically useless, except during the first few and last few hectic weeks.

It was left to the tank to replace them, and to restore mobility. By a strange turn of the wheel of fortune, such mobility has brought the horse into its own again. Its advantages are many, for a horse can pass over terrain which a tank or motor vehicle is unable to negotiate. The horse can be used by both the cavalry and infantry arm.

Some mention has been made of the feats of the Red Army's cavalry. Russian experience is that there is nothing to equal cavalry for exterminating an enemy air-borne raid in hilly country. Cavalry is still a terror to the enemy's unprotected flanks. It can make deep raids into enemy-held territory, requires no refuelling, can proceed silently if necessary, and can instantly scatter and take refuge in woods.

And, for catching the enemy by surprise, the cavalry charge is just as formidable as it was in the days of Napoleon and the Iron Duke. So long as there is mobile warfare, cavalry will have its part to play. These are the conclusions arrived at by the Red Army's Central Cavalry School, after two years' experience on the Eastern Front.

Modern Conditions

Naturally, the Russians have modified cavalry tactics to meet modern conditions. Cavalry units are supplied with machine guns, artillery, and even tanks. The modern cavalryman is taught not only how to ride, but bayonet-fighting, grenade-throwing, trench-digging and ski-ing. Horses have their advantages over motor-cycles and cyclists. Mounted men armed with automatic rifles can gallop over rough ground where wheeled vehicles would be stuck. Some military students believe that the mounted infantryman's horse is the answer to some of the problems with which our armies are now faced.

Russia is not the only battleground where cavalry have done well during the present war. Polish horsemen fought splendidly when their country was invaded by the Nazis, and in Burma, during the Japanese advance, Chinese cavalry inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy. The most spirited French attack early this war was fought by French chasseurs, who advanced mounted into the mine-infested Warndt Forest and reached the outer works of the German West Wall. One thing is certain there can never be the same feeling of comradeship between a man and an iron-clad tank as between a rider and a horse. If horses come back to the ranks of the British Army in any numbers, they will never lack volunteers to ride and care for them.

This ingenious contraption provides hot water under pressure for a welcome shower for airmen in Italy. The unit, a portable one, was carried over 3,000 miles from Cairo to Tunis, then on through Sicily to Italy.

Christmas Eve, 1943

"This is the night — the night I've always lived for, year in and year out.

"This one is sure different, though. Instead of sleighbells, we've got tank tracks clanking over the rocks. Instead of stockings over the fireplace we've got Army socks drying on the bushes. Instead of a treeful of presents, Jerry lobs over 155's.

* * *

"See that star over there? Looks like a Christmas star all right. It's shining down on our house right now, I bet . . . on Dad and Mom and the kids and Mary.

"They'll be singing carols and it'll sound wonderful. And there'll be a big fire in the fireplace and the stuff on the tree will be sparkling like diamonds. And after a while they'll hang up the stockings. And finally they'll all go to bed and the kids'll dream of Santa Claus all night long, like I used to.

"Merry Christmas, Dad and Mom! Merry Christmas, kids! Merry Christmas, Mary! Don't worry about me. I'm all right. And, if everything goes okay, I'll be home for next Christmas."

* * *

Let us not fail the boy who waits tonight on a windswept hill. Let us try to match his job with ours. Let us work harder in mine and field and factory. Let us buy more and more Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. Let us resolve now to bring him home before another Christmas comes.

· *THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM* ·

Badoglio's Two Masters: Money and His King

BY GAETANO SALVEMINI

Although not committing itself to his government the Allied Advisory Council for Italy has shown by recent gestures that it intends to play along with Premier Pietro Badoglio for the present at least.

In the light of this, this view of Badoglio by Professor Salvemini, a famous Italian Anti-Fascist now in exile in the United States, is extremely interesting.

PEOPLE have decided to forget that, together with the Chief of Staff, Cadorna, and the Chief of the Third Army, Capello, Badoglio was responsible for the Italian disaster of Caporetto, in October 1917.

G. A. Borgese, in his book "Goliath" tells us that Badoglio had "schemed the daring Napoleonic plan of luring the Austrians into a trap, there to smash them. He opened to them the door of Italy, but as soon as the Austrians had entered the trap, they found that for one reason or another the opposite wall was not so strong as the Napoleon had supposed; they broke it and poured like a deluge into more than half the region of Venice."

Of the three responsible for the disaster, the two who were more prominent, Cadorna and Capello, lost their positions. Badoglio played possum, escaped attention, and became deputy to the new Chief of the General Staff who had succeeded Cadorna.

In this job he showed a technical ability rather rare among Italian army generals. And when the intervention of American armies put an end to the war and to four years of untold suffering for soldiers and civilian population in Europe, Badoglio took a good share of the credit for victory.

He was Chief of the General Staff during that fatal autumn of 1920 when military authorities in Italy began to equip the Fascists with arms, ammunition, trucks and officers on leave. He allowed his subordinates to play politics. But when things grew hot he withdrew from the General Staff, leaving to others the responsibility for carrying on military sedition.

Sat on Fence With King

In September 1922, while that combination of a military *coup d'état* and *opéra bouffe* which was to lead to the so-called "March on Rome" was being engineered, and the king seemed hostile to the Fascist movement, Badoglio made no mystery of the fact that if the king gave him orders to stamp out the Fascist movement he would carry them out; and the job would not have been a difficult one. Therefore he was regarded as an anti-Fascist. He was only a mercenary, indifferent to politics, who had given his allegiance to the King of Italy and was ready to carry out any command coming from his lord and master.

After the "March on Rome," as long as the attitude of the king still was not clear Badoglio bided his time. After the Mateotti murder the king went over, lock, stock and barrel into Mussolini's camp. Badoglio followed in the train of his lord and master.

As a consequence, Mussolini took him into his fold, and in 1927 bestowed upon him the title and—what was more important to Badoglio—the salary of marshal.

In 1929 he was sent as Governor to Libya, and under his command General Graziani subdued the eastern section of Libya (Cyrenaica). Arab chiefs were taken up in airplanes and flung out in the air to fall broken on the rocks below. For this reason Graziani was known as "the breaker of the natives." Badoglio never objected to such sadistic methods of warfare. In 1932 he reported that Libya had been "pacified."

In 1935 Mussolini entrusted the war against Ethiopia to a Fascist general, De Bono, who made such a mess of things that Mussolini had to replace him and sent Badoglio to take his place.

Badoglio again showed his technical ability, and brought order out of the chaos that De Bono had created. He made use of asphyxiating and corrosive gases against the Ethiopians, stamped out new resistance and entered the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.

As a reward, the title of Duke of Addis Ababa was bestowed upon him and—what was more important to him—he received "a full vice-regal salary for life". His book on the Ethiopian campaign was adorned with a preface by Mussolini.

Prepared Italy for War

From now onwards Badoglio, as chief of all the armed forces, became responsible for all war preparations. Italy was a partner of the Axis. Badoglio did not object. In June 1937, Hitler conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle. In September 1937, Mussolini appointed him President of the Natural Research Council which was supposed to help in preparing the armed forces for the coming war.

In June 1939 he announced "it is evident that the army, militia, navy and air force of Imperial Italy, rich in experience gained in a succession of victorious wars, have perfected their organization and raised themselves to a level never before reached and one that improves to meet our empire's necessities of prestige and security."

In actual fact, the army was in a state of utter disorganization, and when, in September 1939, Hitler started war in Poland, Mussolini had to declare "non-belligerency" for no other reason than that he was not in a position to be "belligerent."

In May 1940 all Italian newspapers were ordered to carry on their front pages a report from Badoglio asserting that Italy was ready to take the plunge into war. In a message to Mussolini, Badoglio pledged the 650 scientists composing the Natural Research Council to full co-operation. When the attack upon France and England was started, Mussolini confirmed Badoglio as Chief of the General Staff.

What happened to the Italian forces at the French frontiers is a matter of history. "When the Alpini were ordered to the French border up in the cold mountain passes they were sent in khaki cotton uniforms that should have gone to Libya. When the Libyan troops got their uniforms they were the heavy woollen ones the Alpini should have had" (Martha Brown, in Collier's, April 26, 1941).

Many units of the Italian army were left in the Alps without food for days. The Italians did not advance a step except towards Menton, where several brigades were sacrificed in order to gain a few hundred yards.

After the French armistice was signed in Rome Italian airplanes were sent to take part with the German airplanes in the conquest of England. "Those airplanes had a hard time of it. The old wooden struts in some of the airplanes swelled, sprang the wings and fuselage, and splintered under the British guns. The fabrics rotted in the damp weather and gave way. Motors were not accustomed to starting under the protracted cold. Some of the aviators admitted that they had returned to Italy on the train. They simply could not get their airplanes off the ground. Perhaps half the airplanes failed to return." (S. R. Davis, "Italy Under the Swastika." Boston.) This was the way Marshal Badoglio and his scientists had prepared war.

Mussolini decided to restore the balance between Hitler and himself by gulping down Greece. Greece lived an heroic epic similar to that which, 2500 years ago, she owed to Xerxes and his generals. Mussolini was the Xerxes of the twentieth century and Badoglio was his Chief of Staff.

First to Leave

Among the documents that the Greeks found in the archives of one of the Italian divisions after it had been broken was a proclamation from General Zunini, dated October 26, 1940, which said, among other things: "In the past 19 months, in this hard land of Albania, we have been preparing our arms and our hearts for the undertaking that is at hand."

It would have been impossible for Badoglio to have been kept in ignorance of such military preparations. Was he not Chief of all armed forces? He, no less than Mussolini, was responsible for the disaster in Greece, as well as for that in France.

When disaster set in in Greece, towards the middle of November 1940, Badoglio, still Chief of all Italian armed forces, went to Innsbruck (Tyrol) to confer with General Marshal Keitel. Suddenly on December 6, 1940, the news flared that he had resigned. He was the first to leave the sinking ship.

As a result, Badoglio became one of the coming men for the Colonel Blimps of Great Britain and America. Whoever, in Italy, for any reason, seems to fall away from Mussolini becomes eligible in London and Washington as a "leader" of post-war Fascist pro-Allied Italy minus Mussolini.

The fact is that Badoglio is to-day what he always has been: a professional soldier, loyal to the king, ready to add fresh salaries and fresh pensions to his former salaries and pensions, but not interested in politics. He has the soul of a mercenary of the 15th century.

If it were true that in April 1942, he was organizing an Italian peace movement, that in May, 1942, he was viewed in Italy as a possible successor to Mussolini, that in November, 1942, he was seized for an alleged plot to overthrow Mussolini, and that in February, 1943, he submitted a peace plan to Great Britain, we may be sure that he did not do anything except under orders from the king, and since the king would never dare to do anything against Mussolini's will, and Mussolini would do nothing against Hitler's will, Badoglio's moves would fit into Mussolini's and Hitler's schemes.

While news from the Burma-India front rarely hits the headlines, the air-blitz on Japanese communications in Burma is so effective that the railways are operating at only 30 per cent efficiency. Photograph shows a Japanese motorized unit being bombed in North Burma by Allied planes.

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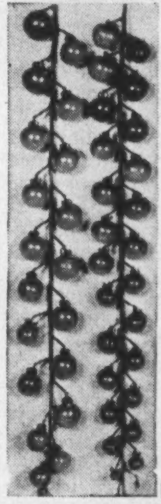

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Malaria Is Greater Enemy Than Japs

BY PAUL NORTON

In the Pacific campaign malaria has proven even more dangerous than the Japanese soldiers. In Burma, Guadalcanal and other sectors up to eighty-five per cent of the men have reported sick with the disease.

The female mosquito which carries the disease is being fought with a series of powerful new insecticides, and thanks to these and rigid precautions progress is being made.

THE appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten has already resulted in preparations for greatly increased activity against the Japanese in Burma. The preparations for this offensive have to take into account not only the Jap soldiers, but an enemy which is even more dangerous in this part of the world—malaria.

In all wars fought in tropical and sub-tropical countries, malaria has caused more casualties than explosives and bayonets. In Burma, as in Guadalcanal and other places in the Pacific war zone, men up to 85 per cent of the strength of units have reported sick with malaria. The deaths have been few, but a man with malaria, although he may stay on his feet, cannot be an effective fighting unit. The Japanese, not less than the Allied troops, suffer from the attacks of the female mosquito which carries the malarial parasite.

Conquest of malaria, therefore, may well be a deciding factor in the war and great strides have already been made. It is worth noting that these advances will be of immense benefit to Asia and to other malarial parts of the world after the war. The number of malaria cases in the East in normal years is estimated up to 800,000,000 with about 3,000,000 deaths. India is amongst the worst sufferers. Any advance in the conquest of this disease will therefore save an immense wastage of life and health in the years to come.

Quinine Under Jap Control

The attack on malaria takes various forms. The oldest treatment has been that with quinine. It has rightly been said that quinine was the "key" which enabled the white man to conquer Asia. Without this drug, obtained from South America in the 17th century, the wholesale penetration of the East by Europeans would have been virtually impossible. The mosquito would have defended Asia more effectively than an army of millions.

One of the great difficulties at the present time is that when the Japanese took Java, they took the source of supply of 95 per cent of the world's quinine—about 722 tons a year. Not all this quinine went for the treatment of malaria. It was one of the tragedies of pre-war economics that while some countries could put quinine into "pick-me-ups", hair creams and even sun tan lotions, the inhabitants of others were too poor even to buy medicinal doses for treating malaria. There is no quinine being used for these purposes now. Immediately the loss was threatened, Britain and the U.S. "froze" the stocks of all quinine and diverted it for the use of troops in malarial countries. If you take Easton's syrup or one of the other common tonics now you will find them marked "without quinine".

New Drugs Promising

These stocks, increased by the stimulation of the production of cinchona bark in other territories, and helped by substitutes for quinine, will ensure that no Allied soldier lacks proper protection against malaria or treatment if he contracts it. One of the difficulties of producing quinine from cinchona bark grown in South America, East and West Africa, Ceylon and other countries is that the quinine content is generally low compared with the rich products of the Java plantations. The quinine substitutes, notably the drug atebrin, have "proved" themselves in the campaigns in Asia, but a difficulty is that it has generally to be administered under medical supervision, whereas quinine can be safely taken without this supervision. It seems very probable that before the war ends, new and more effective drugs will have been used. Certain new types of synthetic drugs even hold out the promise, however distant, of really effective destruction of the hardy malaria parasite in the blood.

The experience of Brigadier Wingate's expedition into Burma seems to have been that malaria can be beaten in the jungle by properly trained and equipped troops, at any rate for long enough to allow the troops to accomplish their purpose. This expedition suffered very little from sickness.

Ever since Ronald Ross and others showed that malaria is transmitted through the female mosquito, there have been increasing attacks on that insect. The greatest safeguard against malaria is to prevent the mosquitoes biting, and this can be accomplished by destroying the insects, preferably in their breeding places and by protecting the exposed parts of the body. Amphibian troops landing in the East can be seen wearing mosquito netting and the troops are taught that "cover" from the mosquito is as necessary as cover from enemy fire.

But there are limits to the cover that soldiers in battle can take and more and more emphasis is now being laid on the wholesale destruction of mosquitoes. Cirtonella oil, used by anglers in Britain to ward off midges, has long been used to deter mosquitoes from landing on the skin smeared with it. Now a new chemical has been developed for the use of Anglo-American troops. It is reported to be more effective and to keep its potency for hours, whereas that of citronella oil is limited to twenty minutes or so.

A Million Insect 'Bombs'

Another new development is a spray which means instant death to insects. The novelty is the packing which enables a single soldier to carry the means of protecting himself for some time without adding greatly to the weight of his pack. The spray—the particles are so fine that it is really a vapor—is produced by the pressure of gas in a container. It can be released in "puffs" a single one of which will kill all insects within the average room or tent. Yet a container which will give fifty or more puffs weighs only 1 lb.

The nature of the chemical, which is harmless to men and animals, remains a secret, but more than a million of these "bombs" have already been manufactured for the troops in the East. The invention owes its origin to horticulture and undoubtedly after the war, it will be of immense service to millions in all parts of the world in ridding houses, gardens and greenhouses of flies and insect pests. Another method which was tried before the war and may have been developed is electrical. Insects flying within the range of what amounts to a very short wave wireless transmitter are killed and it is possible to fit this to a window so that although it remains open, no insect can fly in. This is hardly suitable for troops on active service, but may become a fitting of permanent buildings in insect infested parts of the world.

In the Middle East, Salonika and East Africa Britain had 300,000 malaria casualties in 1916-1918. The regions in which Britain's troops are now fighting are even more malarial, but it is reasonable to believe that the casualties will be lower.

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THE HITLER WAR

Victory By Christmas --- But Which Christmas ?

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE length of this war has now exceeded that of the last one, and has also exceeded almost everyone's estimates. I daren't even think of my own original estimate, made in the days when we believed in the Maginot Line and German raw material shortages. Even the official three-year estimate of the British Cabinet, given in the early days of the conflict, and which seemed unduly pessimistic at the time, will soon be exceeded by fifty per cent.

The war's duration has already long passed Henry Peterson's "Victory by Christmas, 1941" prediction; and even that of the careful and highly-regarded Max Werner, who was predicting "Victory by Christmas, 1943," as recently as last September. About the only satisfaction one can draw from the subject is in recalling the official German "Victory by Christmas, 1940" propaganda, during the Battle of Britain.

In spite of the heaviest casualties in history on the Eastern front and the heaviest bombing in history from the West, the Germans go on fighting better, more stubbornly, and longer than almost anyone has expected. The lessons of the last war, with the Germans' sudden crack in November 1918 when we expected them to fall back and even fight on the Rhine the following year, are being proven inapplicable to this war.

We point to the ring being drawn ever tighter about Germany, to the declarations of the leaders of the United Nations about her certain defeat, and the report of neutral travellers from the Reich that the bulk of the people there actually believe that the war is lost, and say "she is bound to crack soon." But it almost seems that Germany is fighting on *because* of these things, because she is terribly afraid of what will happen to her when she gives up.

The German Nightmare

This nightmare, it appears, is still worse than the punishment she is taking on the battlefield and in her cities at home. The whole Nazi Party organization, Gestapo and S.S. formations know that their very lives are at stake. They fight on in disregard of the destruction of Germany; and the control which they spread over a period of ten years into every sector of German life still holds well.

In the circumstances the tendency is more and more to base estimates of the war's duration in Europe purely on coming military operations; (the one thing which the mistakes in estimating the length of the war have not done is to cure the "experts" and the public of constantly renewing their guesses as to when it will end). If the Russians carry out a big winter offensive, and we go across the Channel and into the Balkans in the spring, and then we carry out a big, combined summer campaign. . . that carries us past the middle of next year.

Most of the Allied leaders who have given out messages during the past few days have spoken confidently about the European affair being finished by *next* Christmas. High military authorities have given me their most definite opinion that it should be over by fall. And my own indestructible optimism speaks for mid-summer. Only a very great defeat in Russia this winter, or greatly intensified bombing of the Reich offer much hope of shortening this time estimate.

What has been generally expected to be the chief Soviet winter effort began last week, in the Nevel sector. Action on the whole central and southern front has never really halted since July. It may be maintained in a limited scale during the winter, but there must be a limit to the activity which can be kept up, after so many months' strain, and if a big offensive is to be prepared here for next early summer. The latter will only become possible after the mud dries, which is usually the end of May.

In preparation for this final and decisive effort of the war, the Red Armies of the Ukraine Front may be expected to concentrate on improving transport, bringing forward supplies, and securing the desired springboard positions for the attack. Of these Zhitomir and Korosten were among the most important, and the Soviets may try to regain them during the winter.

On the northern sector of the front the Soviet troops have been relatively inactive since last spring, while in the Nevel-Smolensk sector the necessary preliminaries were completed three months ago. Thus one may assume that along the entire front from Smolensk northwards supply depots are well stocked and transport restored to good working order. Here is where the big winter punch can be delivered. And communication maps explain why the chief blow ought to come in the Smolensk-Nevel area.

Smolensk is served by a double-track railway from Moscow, and also by the most important highway in Russia, running slightly to the north of the Moscow railway. Nevel is served by a double-track railway, leading down from Bologoe junction on the main Moscow-Leningrad railway—a point which I believe the Russians never lost during November and December 1940—as well as by a single-track line through Rzhev from Moscow and Kalinin.

Here are the two main routes along which the Soviet offensive power must flow westward. But planted solidly between them is the great German base of Vitebsk, the hinge-point of the north-central front, just as Kiev was the hinge-point of the south-central front. First, therefore, must come the elimination of Vitebsk. For this reason the new offensive from Nevel, which is already reported at the beginning of the week to have cut the Vitebsk-Polotsk railway, and to have pressed down to within 20 miles from Vitebsk, may be expected to swing behind the latter stronghold, while other forces attack it from the east.

Objectives of Winter Drive

After Vitebsk, Polotsk must be taken, and Orsha too. Then a wide gateway will have been cleared for a drive against Dvinsk which could bring the entire German northern wing reeling back from Leningrad in a hurry. This German northern army will also be pressed back frontally from Leningrad, and attacked along its flank in the Novgorod—Staraya Russa sector, where a secondary Soviet drive may be aimed towards Pskov.

With a broad bridgehead over the Dvina in the Orsha-Vitebsk-Polotsk area, perhaps reaching to Dvinsk, the Red Army would have an excellent springboard for next summer's attack. Whether its ambitions for this winter operation—which it has proclaimed will be its biggest yet—extend to Minsk, I don't know.

It is true that a southern arm of a pincers pointing towards Minsk is reaching out south of Zhlobin, only 110 miles away, almost exactly the same distance as that of the northern arm of the pincers, near Polotsk. But the Soviet northern force is just beginning a fresh offensive, while the southern force around Zhlobin has been pressing forward for five months, and has behind it 300 miles of devastated territory, across which its supplies must be brought. So that the capture of Minsk this winter, while highly desirable as a jumping-off place for next season's offensive, is hardly to be counted on unless the Germans show more weakness than at present.

If the Soviets, as the leading German commentators General Dittmar and Captain Sertorius are constantly emphasizing, possess a great superiority in numbers and material—some well-informed Washington experts put this at two-to-one—and hold the general initiative all along the front, nevertheless the important

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factor of communications tends to favor the Germans more and more.

A Soviet advance from Nevel to Minsk may seem a small affair compared to the great sweep forward from Stalingrad and the Caucasus last winter. But the German supply and reinforcement problem at Minsk and at Stalingrad are two very different things, while in Western Russia the Red Army is advancing across an ever-widening zone of devastation, cunningly prepared by the Germans for the purpose of delaying them to the maximum.

Speaking of communications, one of the chief prizes of the present and coming operations in Western Russia is the main lateral communication system, up and down which troops may be shifted from one threatened sector to another. This consists of the Kiev-Gomel-Nevel hard-surfaced highway, running east of the Dnieper and now about two-thirds in Soviet possession; and the Odessa - Leningrad railway, more particularly the section Zhitomir-Nevel, a large part of which is double-tracked.

The Germans are fighting bitterly for the retention of this lateral line, more necessary to their operations than to the Russian, as they have to shift their smaller reserves back and forth more. The Red Army had cut it at four places in their surge west of the Dnieper in November, but the German counter-offensive has retained Zhitomir, Korosten and possibly Ovruch, leaving the line cut only in one spot, south of Zhlobin.

Aim of War Trials

An important event on the political front has been the prompt inauguration of War Criminal Trials in Russia, following on the United Nations declaration on this subject signed at Moscow. The first impression was that this represented a complete change of policy from that of the so-called "Free German Committee" and the "Committee of German Officers," launched in Moscow last spring. Their propaganda promised the German people a relatively easy peace, if they would only carry out a "democratic" revolution and oust the Nazis. (There are some queer interpretations of democracy going about these days.)

In contrast to this attempt to undermine German resistance, surely the trial and summary execution of German officers for crimes committed on orders from higher up will tend to stiffen it. Tens of thousands of German officers and soldiers must feel themselves threatened by this procedure. But on closer examination of the dispatches about the trials it appears that a *Gestapo* captain, an *S.S. Elite Guard* lieutenant, and a Police corporal were selected for this trial, and that the higher-ups specifically indicted were all Nazi political figures, Hitler, Himmler, Rosenberg and "the German Government."

The tendency of this first trial, at least, has been to concentrate the blame for the atrocities on the "Nazis," leaving the regular army out of it, indicating that the Soviets still hope ultimately to split the Reichswehr from the Party and its armed formations. And in the end I believe that these two will turn on each other.

It is hard to avoid feeling slightly apologetic in turning from the vast sweep of the Russian front to our 12-division front in Italy, although this is, of course, only one small segment of our world-wide front. Such as it is, we are making the most of it, maintaining constant pressure on the enemy, advancing mile by mile, and gaining the experience of which we will still have all too little when we make the big invasion of Western Europe.

A number of interesting points have come out of the fighting in Italy lately. There has been the demonstration, in the heaviest local artillery barrage in history, laid down on the Moro River front by our Canadians, of the limits to which we are ready to go to exert our material superiority and save our men. One correspondent has said that one hears 50 of our own shells on this front to one of the enemy's.

Doubtless our staff experts are studying intently to determine how much our aerial pounding of such main communications into Italy as the Brenner, Mount Cenis and Riviera railways, and of the railway lines down the peninsula has to do with this German economy of artillery fire, and applying this in their calculations concerning the "Second Front." For it we will have far greater air power at our disposal, even if we won't be able to fly 24 times as many sorties as the Germans, which is said to be the present ratio in Italy.

In the mountain warfare in Italy the bazooka three-inch rocket-gun is emerging as a most valuable new weapon. It is quite portable, being light if somewhat awkwardly long, and is proving particularly useful in situations where our units are too far from a German pillbox or machine-gun nest for hand grenade throwing, but too close to call on our artillery. What sensational claims we would hear from the Hun if he possessed this unique "secret weapon."

About his own cross-Channel rocket projectors we have heard so much lately that I think we must expect to see them in use soon. On top of rumors from Sweden that they have been tried out on the Baltic coast and against Leningrad, there is a fairly plausible Swiss report of the dimensions of the projectile. It is said to be 45 feet long, the latter 30 feet containing the propellant; and to weigh 20 tons.

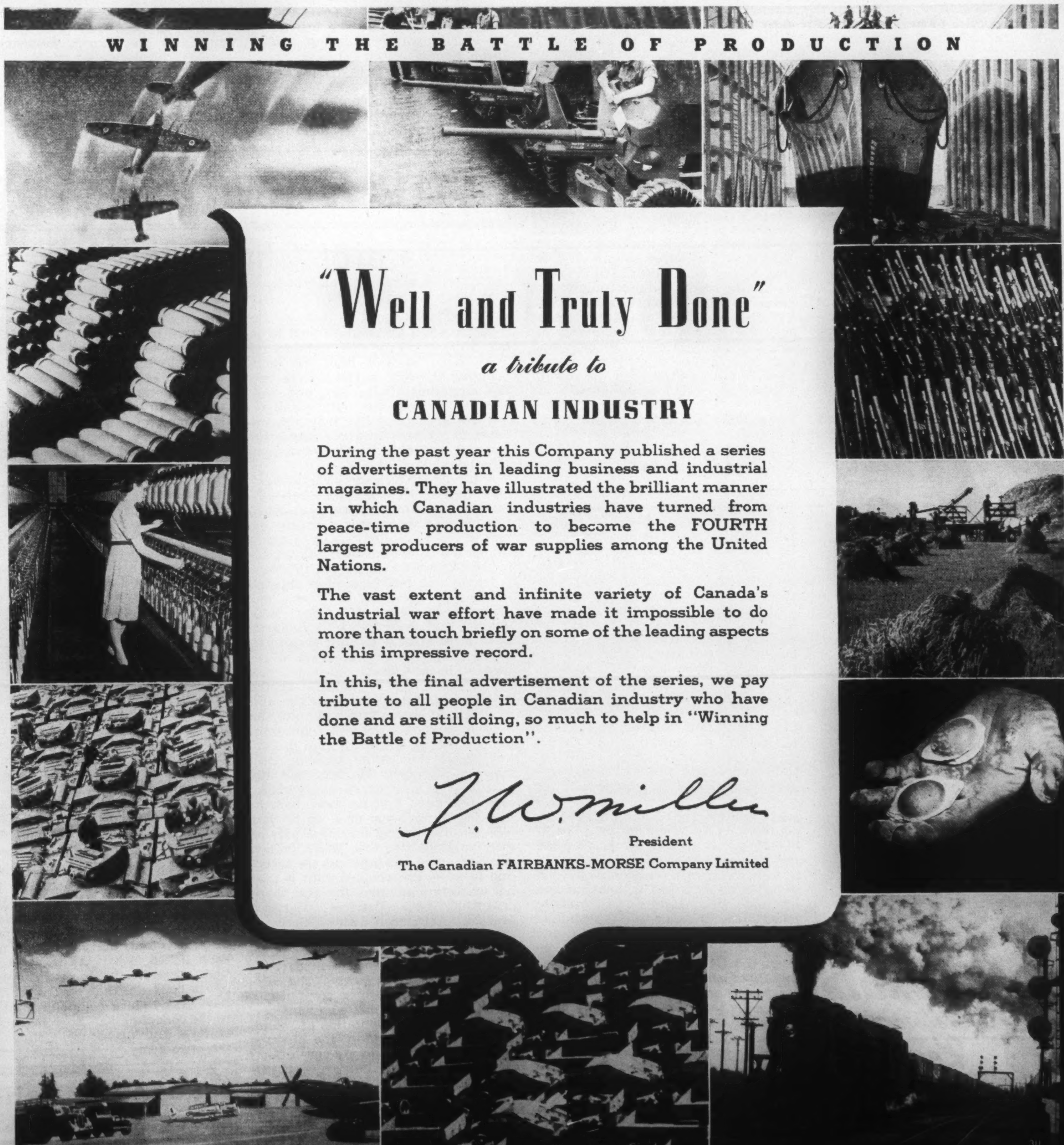
If it is to do much damage to London, or have any appreciable psychological effect, it would have to be of such dimensions. It is reckoned that with present-known propellants, to land a ton of projectile in London will require a starting weight of 7½ tons. If the starting weight of the German rocket-bomb were 20 tons, then it might be possible to land about 2 tons of explosive, plus the casing, in London.

With the experience which the Germans had with the Paris Gun in 1918, with the Russian Katyusha rocket-bombs at Stalingrad, with their own rocket projectiles used lately against our day and night bombers, and the more sensational rocket glider-bomb which they are using against our shipping, the projection of rockets from the Channel coast as far as London should not be beyond their ability.

The real question is how many of these can they fire, and how accurately can they direct them? After all, the whole business only emphasizes strikingly their inability to fly over London and plant block-busters accurately, as the RAF does on Berlin. And immediate counter-action against their projector batteries on the Channel coast by our air power is to be expected, as it should be utterly impossible to conceal the starting-point of these flaming weapons.

And now may I wish you all, if not a very Merry Christmas, at least the last one of The Hitler War.

A gigantic wine barrel was converted into this snug billet by an 8th Army campaigner in Italy. It serves to keep him snug and dry despite heavy rains, but this is what happens if you leave your boots outside.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

T.S.O. in Unfamiliar Beethoven

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WHY in this day, when the symphonies of Mozart and Haydn find favor with audiences, do conductors neglect the First, Second and Fourth symphonies of Beethoven, which partake of their style and atmosphere? They are as fine and exhilarating as anything the two earlier masters achieved in this form; but perhaps they are overlooked because they lack a characteristic that concert-goers instinctively associate with Beethoven, profound emotional intensity, nobly present in the Third and Fifth Sypmhonies.

When Sir Ernest MacMillan revived the Second Symphony, in D major, at last week's concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra I was grateful, not because I had not heard the work before; but because, when I do hear it, it leaves a desire to hear it again. It is, in its sunniness, undoubtedly Haydnesque, but nevertheless authentically Beethoven in the fresh flood of its melodic inspiration. Considering the year of its genesis it is rather remarkable that the composer did not interject a trace of melancholy.

It was for the most part composed in 1802; yet in October of that year, while staying at Heiligstadt, then a verdant suburb of Vienna, he had written a secret confession of despair at his growing deafness, which had remained unrelieved though he had been treating with doctors for over a year. For the time at least he was able to keep his fears out of his music, and the symphony he had in hand is joyous from first to last. The slow movement, Larghetto, is especially radiant and filled to o'erflowing with fragments of good tunes.

One has remarked before how remarkably Sir Ernest has maintained the efficiency of the Orchestra despite the loss of valuable artists through the war situation. The playing of this Symphony was a case in point. In tone and delicacy of expression, the rendering (T.S.O.'s second) was of the best and Sir Ernest's free, buoyant and always distinguished rendering, was captivating throughout.

Two other works were interpreted with the same finesse, vigor and intellectual distinction. Smetana's overture "The Bartered Bride" can be, and frequently is, performed in a common, slap-dash manner; and the gaiety of its piquant Bohemian folk-tunes will carry it. But as played last week, the brilliance and beauty of the orchestration was demonstrated at every point.

It is singular that so original a man as Maurice Ravel, should have provided what is probably the finest example of his genius for orchestration in arranging the work of another; "Pictures at an Exhibition", Moussorgsky's inimitably graphic composition for piano. Since its completion in 1922 the unique masterpiece has become for concert audiences as much the Frenchman's as the Russian's. A French critic Emile Vuillermoz has pointed out that it leaves no impression of being second-hand, and that Ravel has done the work of creator as well as adapter. One of the most remarkable merits is that the instruments Ravel selected to translate such and such a design are so perfectly adapted to their function that it is impossible to conceive the text in any other form. Multifarious as are the scenes the most impressive (especially at present) is the finale "Warrior's Gate at Kiev",—more massive in style than exclusively original work by Ravel. Piquant and exquisite as was Sir Ernest's rendering of the minor sketches, he rose to exalted grandeur in this finale. It was the orchestra's first rendering of the work and it was capital at all times.

A Great Concerto

Liszt's Piano Concerto, No. 1 in E flat is eighty-eight years old and I have no doubt that for the next eighty-eight years pianists will still be playing it; audiences delighting in it; and long-faced critics talking themselves silly to show that it is meretricious, and even tedious from an intellectual standpoint. The suspicion that Liszt, in his day a great lover, was imbued with a sense of the beauty and joyousness of love is sufficient in their eyes to condemn. Make your love music gloomy and it is "art". These detractors remind me of the critics who deplored the fact that Sir Arthur Sullivan yielded to his genius for gay themes, instead of composing oratorios about Simon the Sorceror and other Biblical characters. Liszt was an intense admirer of "Tristan and Isolde" but when he sat down to express his own tender emotions spoke from his own happy experience of the divine passion. In the Concerto in E flat he achieved loveliness. Within four months of his death, his touch was still divine and his tone remarkable for exquisite musical quality, aided by a technique incomparably brilliant. As one listens to his first Concerto it is obvious that it was intended to exploit these personal qualities. The highest praise one can bestow on Lubka Kolessa is that they were amply present in her rendering of the work with T.S.O. last week. So long as pianists who can play so beautifully as she are born, there is no likelihood that it will be shelved.

Huberman the Great

ON THE last visit of the superb Polish violinist, Bronislav Huberman to Toronto, one had occasion to acclaim his unapproachable excellence in the most famous of all violin compositions, the Mendelssohn Concerto. It was if anything more wonderful when he played it again at Eaton Auditorium last Saturday night. Now in his early sixties few living men have such remarkable backgrounds. The wealth of his experience shows in the nonchalance with which he deals with the most difficult technical problems, and the profoundly poetic and emotional quality of his tone and phrasing. He brings forth fresh and lovely secrets from one of the most hackneyed of recital offerings. The classic purity of his style excludes all strenuousness and melodramatics. The loveliness, sureness and lightness of his bowing are as fascinating as the incredible ease of his left hand technique. In the Andante he drifted into enthralling harmonics with such grace and ease that listeners did not notice the change for a moment or two.

Superb mastery also marked his rendering (with an able pianist, Boris Roubakine) of the Cesar Franck Sonata in A major; but the interpretation was less stimulating because Franck, essentially an organist, does not move freely in the violin medium; though he achieves something like spontaneity in the concluding Allegretto, in which Huberman reached brilliant heights. In Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" one missed the sonority of the 'cello, the instrument for which it was written; but a Nigun from Ernest Bloch's "Baal Shem" had wonderful intensity. Huberman's own transcription of a Chopin Waltz, opus 64, evoked dreamlike enchantment. Every known technical device to stir excitement was forthcoming in a Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dance.

A grave artistic *faux pas* was committed by the sponsors of the concert in introducing a vocalist of very meagre attainments to sing twelve numbers. It broke the spell Huberman was attempting to create and it is a wonder that he, notoriously temperamental, did not upset the apple cart altogether.

New Chamber Work

Yet another unfamiliar chamber work was provided by Hart House Quartet at Eaton Auditorium last Saturday, when it played Quartet in A minor by the modern English composer Cecil Armstrong Gibbs. He was not aiming at profundity but the interest and variety of his themes and harmonic developments proved fascinating. He is a renowned authority on harmony and counterpoint and showed classic skill in providing opportunities for all four instrumentalists. It was uncommonly well done. Another impressive work was Brahms massive Sextet in B flat for two violins, two violas and two 'cellos; packed full with profound thoughts and expert harmonic devices. To the regular personnel were added the distinguished musicians, Cecil Figelski, viola and Cornelius Ysselstyn, 'cello. The tone of the latter added materially to the power of the ensemble.

June Walker, as "Vinnie" in "Life with Father", the gay comedy returning to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning December 27.

THE FILM PARADE

Fare of Christmas Week

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

CHRISTMAS week is always the time when distributors tend to relax while everyone else tightens up. They have worked hard all year, bringing the war to the screen, taking our minds off the war, and occasionally performing both prodigies at the same time. So they are entitled to sit back at the season's exhausted end and let the customers take pot-luck.

Actually pot luck served us reasonably well in "The Fallen Sparrow". This is one of those pictures in which the director works to a certain extent under wraps, leaving us to figure things out as we go along—a stimulating experience, though in this case it leaves one feeling a little cheated in the end.

The hero (John Garfield) is a Spanish war veteran who returns to New York after a painful session in a Fascist prison and a period of recuperation in Arizona. In New York he immediately becomes the centre of all sorts of desperate intrigue and mayhem. It seems that he knows the hiding place of a Spanish republican banner which "the little man in Berlin" wants, for rather baffling reasons of his own. He has had his agents searching for it everywhere, and they have had no more luck in spotting it than you or I, up to that moment had had in finding a pair of gift pajamas in the Men's Wear. Anyway, John Garfield has the secret and he is so preoccupied with it that he scarcely has time for the three beautiful girls—Patricia Morison, Martha O'Driscoll and Maureen O'Hara—who immediately offer themselves for his attention. Miss O'Hara, looking almost unbearably beautiful in a black gown of the costliest simplicity and three rows of cultured pearls, is the one who wins out.

By a skilful manipulation of sound, suggestion and shadow the director has been able to re-create very effectively much of the horror that still lingers in the hero's mind after his experience in the Fascist prison. This part of the picture is fine. The plot-motivation however is undeniably weak. In spite of all the hushed symbolic allusions you couldn't help feeling that the little man in Berlin has had far too much on his mind for a long time now to bother playing hide-the-handkerchief with John Garfield.

Walter Slezak is introduced as a refugee professor from Norway, and it isn't giving anything away to tell that he is really a special Nazi agent; you recognize that from his first speech, a playful description of the modern improvements on old-fashioned torture. Might as well, tell you too, while I'm in the Christmas mood, that he has come to New York armed with a special drug for breaking down the human will. It all sounds pretty silly on paper it must be admitted, but it is surprising what changes can be worked out with a little directorial ingenuity in the transition from paper to screen. Most of the time "The Fallen Sparrow" manages to look like reasonable entertainment.

THERE is a rumor going round of some sort of commercial tie-up between Miss Sonja Henie and our own Chateau Frontenac, but it hardly seems possible that even the Chateau could afford the enormous amount of admiring publicity it gets in "Wintertime", Miss Henie's latest film.

Apart from the local references "Wintertime" is almost exactly like any preceding Sonja Henie picture. The star still looks like a naturally chubby girl who has been kept on an unnaturally low diet, and her acting still follows faithfully the directions in the script with very little over. But her skating is as magnificent as ever and helps wonderfully over the tedious stretches of plot and Caesar Romero's tireless clowning in a set of long woollen underwear.

"TEXAS TO TOKYO" was originally titled "We've Never Been Licked" and it is just possible that the less ostentatious title was selected after someone had made the public discovery that the Japs have never been licked either. As it works out here there is a good deal more emphasis on Texas than on Tokyo. If you have less than a compelling interest in the collegian doings of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, better stay away.

petri

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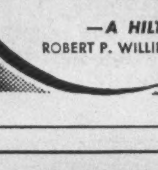

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THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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Oscar Serlin's production of Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
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MATINEES: MONDAY - WEDNESDAY - SATURDAY 50c, $1, $1.50 Plus Tax

CHRISTMAS VERSE

WINDOW SHOPPING

WHAT Christmas windows! And
what fun
To pause spell-bound at every one!
Here craftsmen cunningly contrive
And glittering fairyland comes alive.

Here is consummate loveliness
Here is enchantment, nothing less
Designed in every lavish display
To take our breath and money away!

MAY RICHSTONE

AVE!

HANG the holly,
Light the tree. . .
Christmas comes!

Remember heart . . remember . .
The one before the last,
A light one . . . a white one . . .
This goes past!

There's no time for weeping
And none for tears;
And somewhere, there'll be joy
again,
Along the years.

And somewhere there'll be cutter
rides
And light swift song
And laughter . . . and together-
ness. . .
O, not too long,

Belovèd Christmas Mother,
Let the carols ring
And lovers be too lonely
To laugh and sing!

MONA GOULD

FOR CHRISTMAS NIGHT

HOLD your child closer
On this night.
Let him be utterly
Wrapt in delight.

Let him be tender,
Let him be gay,
Grown-up time with darkening tides
Is so far away.

And when the night comes
Garlanded with snow,
Tinsel-decked and star-wise,
Then let him know

All the lovely legends
Beautiful and old,
Mary and the manger
And Jesus, re-told.

Sing a little carol
At his small bed.
He will dream of valiant things
Herald angels said.

Give your child a Christmas
Lovely to remember
Then like a holy month
Will be December!

MONA GOULD.

THE TRUMPETS BLEW TWICE

RODNEY, that is my eldest boy,
Rode the seas as a midshipmite
Four long years, till I heard with joy
Peace bells clamoring in the
night,
And oh, but the world was bright!
No more battle on land or sea
And a gallant son by the side of me.

After Rodney my girls appeared,
Dorothy, June, and the brown-
eyed pair.
Never more would I be afeard
Watching the night with wakeful
stare.
And oh, but the world was fair!
Then came David, another boy,
Laughing David, my chiefest joy.

David rides on the nor'west gales,
David swoops from an angry
cloud.
Never one of the Caliph's tales
Matches the deeds of my David's
crowd.
And oh, but the boy is proud.
Rodney was spared to me from the
sea.
Sweet Saint Christopher, pray for me.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

HYMN FOR THOSE IN THE AIR

ETERNAL Father by Whose Might
The firmament was planned,
Who set the stars their paths of light
Who made the sea and land,
Thou Who art far yet near,
In the bright Now and Here,
And where the Void is sleeping,
Take them who dare to fly
Into Thy keeping.

Guide them who move through dark
and cloud
Parting the pathless sky,
Sustain them when the storm is loud
Till night and storm are by;
Driving through snow and sleet
When wild the head-winds beat,
Thy sovereign Will commanding,
Bring them who dare to fly
To a safe landing.

Lead them who, dauntless, mount
the height
Of the embattled air,
Through piercing shell, through
searching light,
Hold and be with them there;
Keep them in life or death
Mindful of One Who saith,
Where the wild birds shall gather
Not the least sparrow falls
Without the Father:

Lift up the souls who yet aspire
To move within Thy Will,
Who rise above the World's desire,
Foiled but unconquered still,
Triumphant in Thy Might,
Gather them into Light,
The Valiant who have striven,
Winged with Immortal Joy
Into Thy Heaven.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT

XMAS IN ENGLAND

BLAND moon
spreads kind custard
upon the awkward mind
waves present no questions
(except to ships and swimmers)
foam dies along the beach in white
ecstasy
houses beamed against the moon
are anchored only in shadow
barbed wire is our sharp holly, our
one sure pain
quick, I must perceive and find
England, that is my heart's music
in the grace of children's smiles.

E. W. BOVARD

Note: The author of this poem is a Flying Officer in the R.C.A.F. He is a graduate of Columbia University and a Phi Beta Kappa. He is in an English hospital recovering from a broken spine and right arm, incurred in the crash of his bomber after a flight to Germany on July 4 last.

Christmas in England 1943

I WONDER if they miss us over there,
Us who are half a world and four long years away.

The white ball rolls and clicks against the red.
A boy at the piano one-fingeredly picks out "Noel",
And some lean up against the bar and drink.

Our tree stands in the corner, tall and dark.
We look at it remembering . . . Here winds are raw and damp,
The land is always green.
We close our eyes and feel the beauty of the drifting snow.
We hear the wild wind singing, strong and free,
Blowing out of the northland under the starlit sky,
Sweeping away across the flatness of the plains.

Slowly the fire dies out. We rise and turn to go.
And still our tree stands there, and we remember . . .

Canadian Army Overseas. PETER MCLINTOCK.

A Canadian Christmas Litany

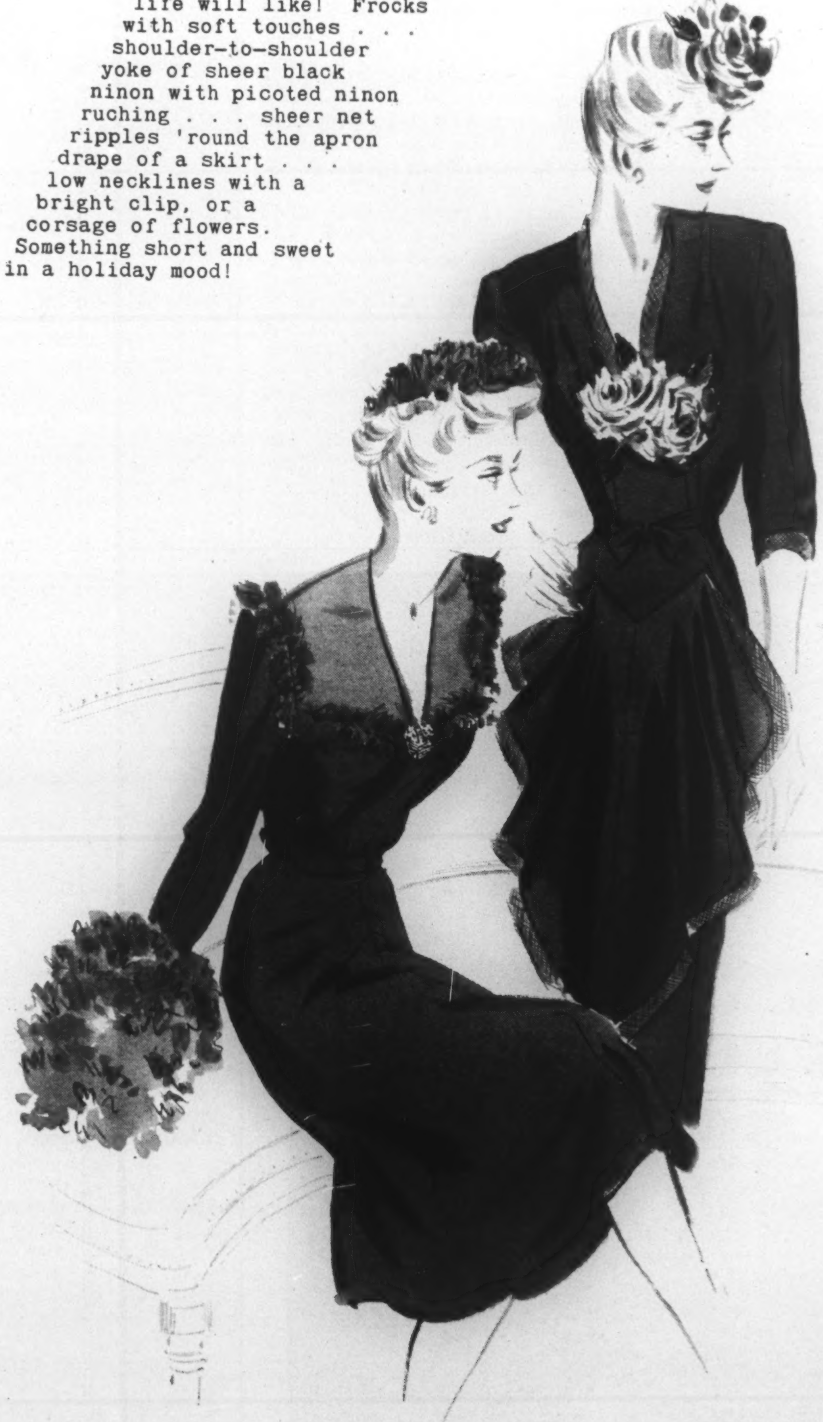
CHRIST'S MASS returns, but not His promised peace,
His priests, in chains, lift high the Body of their Lord;
Shots by the wall, at sunrise, never cease,
The young, the brave, the good, die by the hangman's cord.
Christ have mercy upon us!

Freedom is bought with blood, as were lost men
When God Himself was lifted up in noontide gloom:
Free men still tread the age-old path that then,
As now, leads down through hate and scourgings to the Tomb.
Lord have mercy upon us!

Stir up our hearts, who here so little lack,
Who have not felt the bitter bitings of the lash,
Nor blindfold faced the levelled rifles' crack,
Nor seen our homes in ruthless burning ruin crash.
Spare us Good Lord!

Thy mercy Lord!—which wicked men deny—
Compassion wide, and thy swift Justice, we implore!
Raise up the oppressed. Hark to Earth's bitter cry;
Grant men in peace, in quietude, the Babe to adore.
O Christ hear us!

Sydney, N.S. FRANCIS W. GRAY.



In a holiday mood!

Frocks the man in your
life will like! Frocks
with soft touches . . .
shoulder-to-shoulder
yoke of sheer black
ninon with picoted ninon
ruching . . . sheer net
ripples 'round the apron
drape of a skirt . . .
low necklines with a
bright clip, or a
corsage of flowers.
Something short and sweet
in a holiday mood!

Simpson's

WORLD OF WOMEN

Education For Non-Cooperation?

BY GEORGE NEVILLE

THE author of a recent article suggests that "trouble-makers" ought to be cultivated by our educational system.

As a father of thirty years experience and a teacher for nearly forty I have submitted the article in question to the most careful scrutiny.

The nearest I can come to the author's meaning is that the trouble-makers alone are worth letting through the "sieve" (i.e. graduating from High School?)—all the others being but "sheep" and presumably made so by our educational system. Apparently we should concentrate rather upon encouraging the wolves, e.g. the driver who insists on his right to drive to the left instead of the right and to "Go" on the "Stop" signal; or the hoodlum who heaves a brick through a window, instead of upon the craftsman who designs and makes one.

But when I study the offered examples of the ideal product of education I am again at sea. Wat Tyler and the Chartists had no "schooling", so the educational system can be neither blamed nor praised for their careers. Did Winston Churchill's being a nuisance at school *guarantee* his becoming Prime Minister at the most crucial moment of the world's history? Might not England's most brilliant public man have headed the Government fifteen years earlier and perhaps saved the world from Armageddon if he had been less of a rebel? And why does the author omit from her list the greatest "trouble-maker" of them all: Hitler?

Unschooled Black Sheep

An officer who has served on hundreds of courts-martial in Canada has made it a point to learn the educational background of each of the accused. He finds that more than 99% had never finished primary school! They refused to be "sheep"! Does the author really mean to glorify such rebels and ridicule the half-million or more who are willing to sacrifice personal preferences, comfort and even life for country and humanity? Should citizens who will co-operate in a harmonious and humane society be ridiculed as "sheep"?

The article seems to be the expression of a hazy concept of the so-called Progressive education, originating in Columbia University and now utterly discredited in its own birthplace, as witness "The Cult of Uncertainty" by I. L. Kandel (*MacMillan's*). Under this theory teaching must be "pupil-centred" rather than "subject-centred"; i.e. both content and method must be based upon the *interests* of each individual pupil, in order to develop the personality and aptitudes of each. The theory damns itself. In a class of forty-five there are forty-five different personalities, not to mention the fluctuating interests of each individual, and the basic cleavage due to sex. Obviously we cannot provide a private tutor for every pupil: therefore we must standardize the pupil, make a composite pupil as it were, and adapt content and method to him. Thus at one blow we have robbed each pupil of his individuality and substituted an arbitrary concept of "the pupil" to which no single one will conform! Under the older method of teaching the "subject", e.g. history, no live teacher can possibly proceed for a week without realizing individual differences in attitude and ability and adapting his teaching thereto.

Protests such as "Education For Trouble-Makers?", however, have their uses, for it is high time the public decided the true function of the schools. Education begins at the cradle and ends only with life; much of it—indeed, in point of time, most of it—is acquired out of school. The Pragmatists, headed by John Dewey, and the Progressives, Dewey's heirs and executors, want to have all of education within the school. The school, they say, is not a preparation for life, but life itself. Hence we must make the school a model of the world—an artificial, unnatural and indeed an impossible task. For the crucial experiences of life—birth, marriage, the family, the earning of a livelihood, decline and death—cannot be reproduced there.

The school is the place for *Instruction,* instruction in the basic knowledge and skills which civilized life demands of the citizen and without which he can neither earn his living, fully enjoy his leisure, nor co-operate with his fellows in business, social, or public life. This demands instruction and drill in the 3 R's and various manual skills; instruction in his racial heritage through literature and history, without which he must be a less useful and devoted citizen; instruction in Geography both of his own country and that of other races, and in the sciences and arts. Such skills and knowledge can never proceed out of the individual himself; or why the establishment of schools? Every year thousands of people are discovering to their sorrow how difficult and expensive is this instruction once they have missed or neglected the opportunities afforded by the schools.

It is almost impossible to crush individuality even under the most highly standardized regime. Consider any large family; born of the same parents, raised in the same home, eating the same food, attending the same schools—are any two of them exactly alike? If education concentrates upon and develops *differences* and *abnormalities* how can we hope for a harmonious and co-operative society? Leaders there will always be, but of what value without followers? When we choose or develop leaders let us make sure that they share our ideals and will lead us towards them and not to ruin!

The sleek loveliness of mink is combined with the durability of muskrat in this interesting new fur treatment of Canadian mink blend on dropped muskrat. The tuxedo style, with cuffs that may be worn rolled up or turned down, makes it the perfect all-occasion coat. By Algonquin.

WE MUST HOLD THE LINE!

On the home front the battle against inflation is now the most critical of all.

The winning of this battle will contribute much to winning the war.

It will contribute more than all else towards the solution of post-war problems.

• • •

The purpose of Price Control is to prevent inflation. Its purpose is to *protect* and *maintain* a basic standard of living.

A higher money income will not be of any advantage if, because prices are going up, our money buys less and less.

To win the battle against unemployment in the post-war period, we must first of all win the battle against inflation.

• • •

Salaries and wages are a large element, often the largest element, in the cost of everything we buy.

If the Price Ceiling breaks down, in the long run all stand to lose.

We must hold the line against inflation to assure victory in war.

We must hold the line to provide a solid foundation on which, after the war, to build a greater and a better Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King.
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Ottawa, December 13, 1943

WORLD OF WOMEN

England Rations Christmas

BY C. PATRICK THOMPSON

ON CHRISTMAS Day the bells will ring in England, and it will mean that Christ is born, not that the Nazis have landed. Since the war started, the bells have been heard only on rare occasions, for their tolling was to have signalled a German invasion, summoning Home Guards and wardens to battle stations.

Today, in this land at war, there are more than 3,000,000 children who have never known, or are too young to remember, a real English Christmas. The merry feasting and the gay, twinkling lights; the parties and the traditional ceremonies are not even memories to them.

The traditional pealing of the bells will make Christmas, 1943, a little more joyous for them, a little more mystic and memorable. For those who do not remember the plum-pudding Christmases of other days, it will be at least a small touch of old times.

Nevertheless this will still be very much a wartime Christmas—not like the Christmas season of 1938, for instance, which a 12-year-old British girl and her 10-year-old brother recalled for me recently. That, like innumerable Christmases before, started long before the Day itself, with a family visit to the big store.

"I'll join you later," said Dad in the Meat and Poultry department, and Grandma, Mamma and the children left him in that lofty white hall festooned with turkeys, geese, fat ducks and big roasting chickens, and stacked with joints of beef and pork, and masses of sausage meat for stuffings.

Not So Long Ago

They passed through Groceries, and the children gazed excitedly at the blocks of color made by decorated rows of Irish and Wiltshire hams hanging over the bacon counter; hillocks of tawny nuts, walnuts and Brazils and Barcelonas and almonds; stacks of boxes of golden tangerines and mandarins bedded in silver paper; pink and white sugared biscuits; preserves frosted with icing; caviar in pots and caviar in large cans; and foie gras which had been flown in from Strasbourg.

They went up in the elevator to Children's Dresses and bought Jill a little flounce-skirted silk frock for the Christmas party, hair ribbons, silver kid slippers, her first party slippers, and a pair of red, wool gloves. Then they came down and took the sign-posted path to Fairyland.

In this Toy Fair were assembled play-things from England, America, Austria, Czechoslovakia and a dozen other countries. Real engines which whistled and steamed. Dolls in silk dresses and dolls dressed as ballerinas. Toy soldiers with guns which popped. Motorboats and steamboats, and model airplanes which actually flew. Teddy bears and furry bunnies, and quaint cats with bells around their necks.

A week later came the children's party at Grandma's big house. The tree, towering to the drawing-room ceiling, sparkled with the lights of innumerable little colored candles. The branches were laden with gifts and on the very top of the tree perched the fairy doll, with golden curls and real eyelashes, which all the little girls always dreamed of getting.

After the tree was stripped of its fruit and gifts, the children trooped into the dining room, and their eyes glistened.

Peace and Plenty

The ceiling was a canopy of multicolored paper chains under which were suspended Chinese lanterns. There were crystal bowls of fresh-fruit salad and whipped cream, plates of cream meringues, and piles of chicken sandwiches, cut thin and well buttered. There were jugs of orangeade and lemonade made from fresh-pressed fruit. Little Christmas trees stood among the dishes, and miniature Santa Clauses beamed benignly down from baskets of dessert fruits, peaches, bananas, oranges, hothouse grapes. Gorgeous crackers flanked every plate and were stacked in the table centre—crackers which banged when you pulled them and gave the holder of the longer end a ring or paper cap.

But that was in 1938, in a land of peace and plenty. The next year England was at war, and the year after she was an embattled fortress.

Now we come to the fifth of the war Christmases, and in many respects, it will be more austere than its predecessors. For child and adult alike there are less of the material things that go to make Christmas the year's outstanding festival. What is left is smaller, paler, poorer, thinner, less colorful, and harder to get anyway in the competitive rush for such unrationed items as turkeys and toys.

On November 1, Food Minister Lord Woolton announced that he could not play Santa Claus. The food ration will be unchanged—two ounces of butter, two pints of milk, two ounces of tea, one-half pound of sugar, one shilling, two pence worth of meat per head per week. Gloves, shoes and frocks all cost coupons, and the issue leaves no margin for party purposes, especially since towels, kitchen cloths and furnishing materials all now come out of the normal-clothing coupon allowance.

Cream, icing on cakes, bananas, tangerines and mandarins, boxes of sweet dates, tinsel, paper decorations and a thousand other things which went with Christmas, are now illegal, or are forbidden shipping space, and so have disappeared.

Sweet cakes are scarce, and housewives have to queue up early to get one. Fresh fruit is even scarcer, and canned fruit—as and when available—comes out of the point allowance of 20 per head per month. Scarce fruit which escapes rationing and price control comes too high for the ordinary table. Grapes cost $4 to $15 a pound. A small cantaloupe is priced in a London store at $15. A simple rose costs 75 cents.

In prewar days the big British stores and toy merchants not only drew on the British toymakers, but regularly sent their buyers to the States. America supplied the best dolls and wood toys. Masses of cheaper toys of all kinds were shipped in from Austria and Czechoslovakia. Other playthings came from Germany and Japan. There was plenty for all at prices to suit all.

Doll Casualties

When war came, metal for toymaking was limited to 10 per cent of the toy. Now metal is banned. So is almost everything else that can be utilized for war. There is no plush, and so there are no Teddy bears. The popular lead soldier, red-coated or khaki-uniformed, with his bayonetted rifle and artillery, has been melted down to make bullets for real guns. Model airplanes are grabbed by the Air Training Corps for instructing the 16- and 17-year-old boys and girls earmarked for service with the RAF. Dolls—the authority I talked to about dolls averted his face. He begged me not to mention dolls. "When I think of the lovely dolls we used to get, and the junk we get now!"

He said he had refused to handle a line offered him to sell profitably at $1.25 each. They might give momentary pleasure, but there would soon be complaints as the things fell to pieces. Dolls' prams? He showed me an advertisement clipped from a paper. It offered a doll's pram for sale. Price $60.

Under British price control now the manufacturing cost of a toy must not exceed $2.50 to the wholesaler, and there is a 33½ per cent purchase tax on the wholesale price. The retailer must not sell any toy above $6.10. That closes out all the better kinds of toys. And the big toy manufacturers are making munitions, anyway.

In a Sussex village the squire, a retired colonel, and his wife used to play Santa Claus to the poorer families by distributing 50 joints of meat at Christmas. That being out for the duration, they had the bright idea of making and distributing toys. But their production capacity soon outran the toymaking materials available.

Materials for toymaking have shrunk to clippings and snippings of textiles, odd bits of fur, scraps of fleece lining of airmen's suits, any old thing for stuffing—but not paper, for paper and cardboard bits are needed for cartridge making and other munitions purposes. Only "off cuts" (leftover bits) of wood may be used, and you must get official permission to use even these scraps. Choice and range of toys depends not on what the children want, but on what can be made with the bits and pieces available.

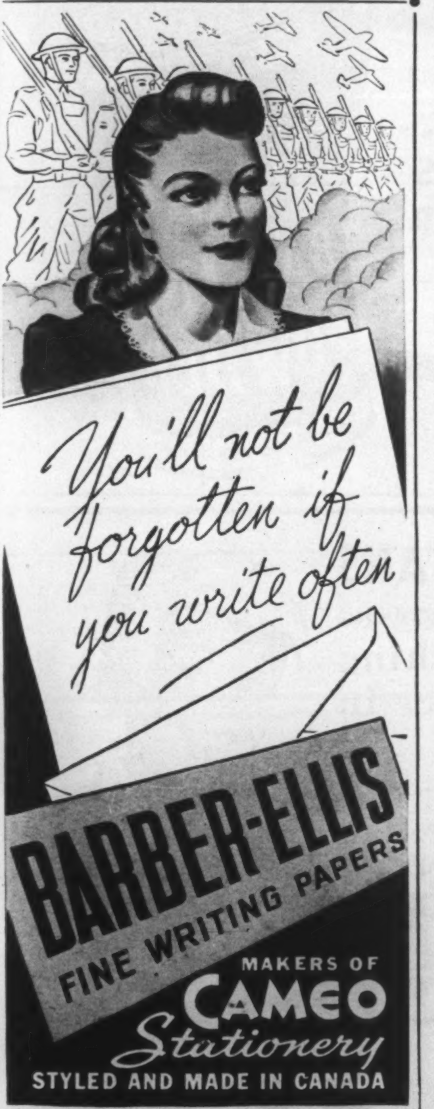
The British parent can dig up some stuff in his own home, and make toys for his youngsters—many fathers and mothers are doing this—but he must not sell them.

Before the war turkey was the standard Yuletide dish. Even poor families ate turkey on Christmas Day. Every city, town and village had its "slate club"—a savings group into which members paid a few pennies a week and drew the lot out in Christmas week for the turkey. The poor family bought a turkey imported from Italy; the rich, one fattened in England or Ireland on imported feeding stuffs.

But lack of feeding stuff has severely cut down the poultry flocks in Eire—sole source now of poultry supplies. Food Minister Woolton has made bulk purchases, but all told it is reckoned there will be no more than 2,000,000 turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens for the Christmas season—and many of those will go to restaurants, clubs, hotels and canteens.

So for most British children it will be a normal-ration Christmas. Children in big families will sit down to a large joint of beef or mutton. The meat ration is 27 cents' worth a week. With food prices kept low, a large family with a lot of ration cards can still get quite an impressive-sized joint. The only child is just unlucky. Christmas joint on his table will be at best a half-leg or half-shoulder of lamb, or the smallest round of beef.

But the bells—barring some adverse development—will ring again on Christmas morning. That will be a little more Christmas.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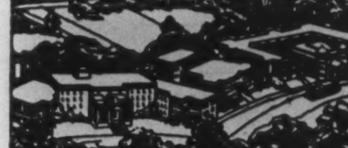

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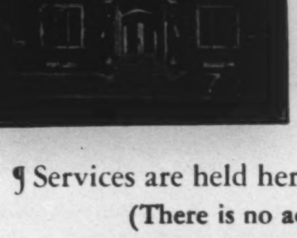

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CONCERNING FOOD

We Be Good Fellows All

BY JANET MARCH

THERE aren't many people around who really know what wassailing is. It's just one of those things which some people (not you) used to do around New Year's Eve, and you draw a veil over the historic origins of the Yule Log, plum pudding, and mistletoe. It seems to me that the Druids used to do something about decking themselves with mistletoe and dancing around, though I always imagined the Druids rather solemn people if their house architecture was on the scale of Stonehenge. Well, in Gloucester before the black-out—and for all I know to the contrary to this present day—they went wassailing around the town singing as they went:

'Wassail! Wassail! all over the town,
Our toast it is white, our ale it is brown,
Our bowl it is made of a maplin tree
We be good fellows all, I drink to thee."

Evidently you carried the bowl round under your arm singing as you went and swapping drinks with any other wassailer you might chance to meet. No one is going to run round Canadian streets this New Year offering their rationed beer. In fact, they are much more likely to rush what they have into hiding in the coal bin, and hastily gather up the empties before they answer the door bell.

There probably won't be much formal calling done this New Year's Day, but very old friends will continue to drop by and wish each other the compliments of the season. Most households will not be able to offer vintage sherry or strongly enforced eggnoggs to their visitors. Perhaps some really very hospitably-minded people may have saved their bottle for the New Year's visitors, but the less generous of us will have consumed our ration in moments of great stress. These moments seem to occur oftener in December than in most months, as when the butcher didn't provide the promised turkey and there are only five meat coupons left and five soldiers coming to Christmas dinner. For those who are lucky or careful enough to have a full bottle of what really should be bourbon to toss away, here's how they make eggnog in Kentucky:

Eggnog

12 egg yolks
1½ cups of sugar
1 quart of coffee cream
1 quart of bourbon
1 quart of milk
½ pint of whipped cream
Nutmeg
Cinnamon

Beat the yolks till they are very light and then add the sugar. Next, add the whiskey, then the milk and coffee cream. Last of all fold in the whipped cream and sprinkle with nutmeg and cinnamon. Ladle it out of a punch bowl with a soup ladle. If it is well made it will be quite thick and bland and you will not suspect the kick which is there. Although it seems terrible to put a quart of whiskey into one bowl these days, it's probably as good a way as possible to make your whiskey go around.

Another recipe which hasn't the powerful Kentucky hall mark of bourbon is more economical.

Eggnog

9 eggs
6 tablespoons of sugar
1 pint of cream
1 quart of milk
1 cup of brandy
½ cup of rum
Nutmeg

Separate the egg yolks and beat the yolks till they are light. Then add the sugar and the brandy and rum. Sprinkle a little nutmeg on the mixture. Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff and add all but a little to the mixture. Stir in the milk and cream, whipped if possible. Top with the remaining egg white and sprinkle with nutmeg.

If you aren't having a regular party and don't know whether two or twenty will turn up why not make them individual sherry eggnogs as they come, using Canadian sherry.

Sherry Eggnog

1 wineglassful of sherry
1 egg
½ teaspoon of sugar
½ cup of milk

Use finely cracked ice and shake well in your cocktail shaker before serving. We used to have a brown earthenware tube at home with a sort of metal stopper which you pushed up and down and it made elegant eggnogs. You were given them at eleven o'clock when recovering from flu and they certainly helped the cure.

All the old cook books are filled with lovely sounding recipes for hot toddy and mulled port, but most people on this continent like their drinks full of ice rather than fire. Still, as this is the season for traditional high jinks and as the hot recipes are most of them rather economical on the liquor, you might like to experiment a little.

Mulled Port

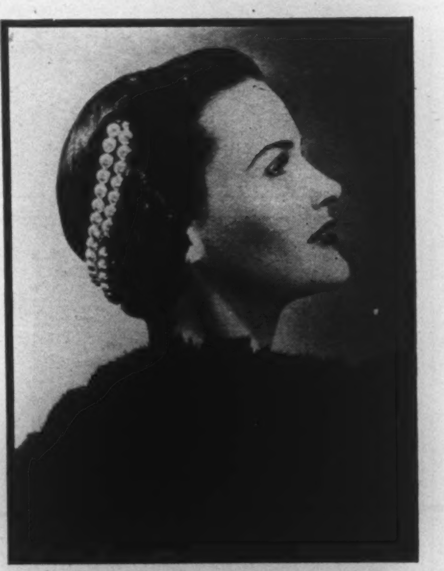
1 orange
Whole cloves
1 stick of cinnamon
Nutmeg
2 strips of lemon rind
1 cup of water
1 quart of port
1 glass of sherry
Sugar to taste

Take the orange and stick it full of whole cloves and put it to bake in the oven for an hour. Put eight cloves, the stick of cinnamon, a little nutmeg and two strips of lemon rind in the cup of water and let it simmer for about fifteen minutes. Then add the port and sherry and heat till very hot but not boiling. Sweeten to taste and pour into a heated bowl, add the roasted orange cut in eight pieces.

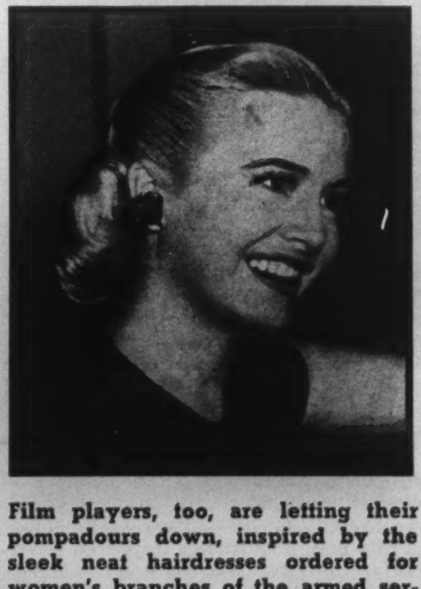
Port Wine Negus

½ bottle of port
3 tablespoons of sugar
Juice of a lemon
A little grated lemon rind
½ quart of boiling water

Add all the ingredients to the boiling water and bring to the boil again and then serve.



Signs that the full-blown pompadour is on the wane are seen in these two coiffures. Here a new Elizabeth Arden hairdo offers a gracious version of the old shingle. Suitable for uniform hats it is very attractive for evening decked with pearls.



Film players, too, are letting their pompadours down, inspired by the sleek neat hairdresses ordered for women's branches of the armed services. Marilyn Maxwell's hair is drawn smoothly back from her face into a soft low roll at the neck.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?
By Ti-Jos
NO, MUM! STOP!
STOP WHAT?
WASTING FAT! WHY IN GERMANY...
ACH, HANS, VOT GIFS?
FOR WASTING FATS THEY MUST GELIQUIDATED BE
WASTE FATS ARE NEEDED TO MAKE EXPLOSIVES, MUM. OUR BUTCHER WILL BUY THEM. AND IN LOTS OF PLACES 2 LBS. OF FAT ARE WORTH...
...A TICKET TO THE MOVIES
NOW PLAYING

FATS FIRE GUNS

Fat salvage is a front we all can fight on. From waste fats is made glycerine, vital ingredient of explosives. So save every scrap of cooking fat you can. Utilize drippings instead of bought fat for your own cooking. Collect fats you cannot cook with in tin cans and sell to your butcher or give to voluntary fat salvage organizations. This is a vital war job where all can help!

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

THE OTHER PAGE

Kidding the Christmas Troops

BY ISABEL ERICHSEN BROWN

CHRISTMAS is once more upon us. Do we yearn for some magic touch to transform the perennial handkerchief, tie, and bath-salts into striking and original gifts? We can turn the trick quite easily— let us merely attach a rhyme to the pencil or the gloves and the recipient will glow at the personal tribute. For receiving a poem dedicated to oneself is almost in a class with having one's portrait painted—a sort of accolade which lifts one forever above the common herd.

Supposing we begin with Great-Uncle Herbert. A tie more or less is nothing to him—but a rhyme can't fail to gratify him:

A fact upon which I rely
Is this: every man wants a tie;
  But if at this juncture
  You don't, pray don't puncture
My theory—just put this by!

Then there's brother George, the medical student, whose gloves are always stolen or strayed:

I wonder if that quadruped
Who did his epidermis shed
And must, in consequence, be dead,
Would rest in more felicity
Knowing his quondam skin to be
A pair of gloves to you from me?

And Charlie, who spends his allowance not wisely but too fast—he would welcome the homely necessary nightwear, especially if accompanied by a rhyme savoring slightly of the ribbald:

If you're ever afflicted at night
With dreaming (what everyone loathes):
That you're walking about in the plight
Of lacking the whole of your clothes:
Just Bowdlerize freely those nocturnal dramas
By dreaming you're wearing these handsome pyjamas.

A similar, but more festive idea for Sister would be one of those recently advertised nighties which function equally well as evening dresses:

Perchance the thing you think you want
Is some new kind of petti-pant,
Or else you feel you're yearning more
For a récherché chemi-drawer,
Unless, forsooth, you're hoping soon
To land a novel teddy-loon?
Forget them for the latest shock:
A smart and thrifty nighti-frock!

If addressed to the right person, a delicate reference to one's own indigence may prove financially rewarding, uncles being proverbially susceptible to hints:

Uncle says, to be quite frank, he
Doesn't own a decent hankie.
Some are frayed and full of dents,
Others wrecked with rips and rents;
This would be a sordid topic
Were not I so philanthropic
That from out my shekels few
I have bought him these, brand new!

One visit to a photographer may, of course, save hours of shopping. Aunts still have a weakness for family portraits, in spite of having mostly gone modern and sophisticated (a fact you will of course tactfully remember):

Speaking of relations, some folks hate them,
Some habitually assassinate them,
  Still, I hope, these strictures
  Don't apply to pictures:
Must one's Aunt inevitably cremate them?

As for cousins, we all have them by shoals, of assorted ages and sexes, and all to be remembered. To begin with the girls—one can attach this to a compact, or use it to enhance a mere package of powder pads:

Here's a trifle of wisdom I'm passing to you
  After deep philosophic reflection;
A shine's *de rigueur* on a masculine shoe,
  A shine on your silver's perfection,
The sun's doomed to shine, poor old orb, I suppose,
But a shine is all wrong on a feminine nose!

And where is the girl who doesn't like bath-salts?

This saline employed in diurnal ablution
Will fortify fully your frail constitution,
Indeed with some soap and a suitable sponge
  It will greatly enhance your matutinal plunge;
Its very appearance, you'll notice, incites
  To frenzied performance of mad lustral rites;
Ambrosial immersion brings hale aftermath—
(Well, briefly, old dear, here are salts for your bath!)

As for the males, from eight to eighty they one and all like comfortable house-slippers. Try twisting their brains with this:

I trust these shoes will meet your views
And find you fit, and fit your feet:
I hope they're lined quite to your mind,
And to your sole, your feet to heat.

It is eminently wise, when shopping, to lay in a supply of what might be called epicene gifts, to be distributed to friends of either sex.

For instance, pencils:

If your brain is not very prehensile
  And memory seems out of joint,
Make use of this Eversharp pencil,
  Most carefully noting the point.

(And the recipient might turn a dishonest penny by selling the above to the manufacturers.)

Or what about correspondence-cards?

Though you're like myself a sinner
Yet you're quite an easy winner
In the practice chirographic of the art epistolary.
But pray don't overdo it!
Eternally you'd rue it!
—These aids to brevity of undue length will make you chary.

Or garment-racks?

  A sight un-Elysian
    Which everyone loathes,
  Is the horrible vision
    Of wrinkles in clothes.
Satorial suspension
    (I trust I am clear)
  Is a certain prevention—
  So be hanged to you, dear!

Or books—with a passing acknowledgment to Colonel Lovelace:

Stout calf doth not a volume make,
  Nor printed words a page,
Minds innocent of folly take
  Small joy in verbiage.
But if you have a book you love—
  Without hyperbole,
Angels can not (being bored above)
  Know such felicity.

There's ... when I go shopp
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How Ma... Thanksgivi... Five
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You always wanted to do something exciting!
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EVENING DRESS ... 1943 Style
I USED TO WISH I WERE A MAN!
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"How Long, O Lord. How Long?"

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 25, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

A Method to Stabilize and Raise Farm Incomes

BY PAUL MURPHY

This solution to the farm problem is based on the theory that neither free trade or parity prices contains the answer.

Mr. Murphy suggests that there should be guaranteed farm prices subject to annual adjustment and based on a combination of the actual cost of production and the estimated price necessary to encourage the desired output. He would maintain his guaranteed prices with government loans without recourse and would dispose of surpluses in the domestic market, possibly by distribution to low income groups.

I HAVE argued in SATURDAY NIGHT (Aug. 28, 1943) that "parity prices" for farm products are bound to be of no lasting aid to farmers. It is one thing, and quite legitimate, to seek a fair balance between the shares of national income received by capital, labor and farmers, but it is a self-defeating concept that seeks to twist the price system in order artificially to place farmers in the position they enjoyed at some exceptionally favorable time in the past. The essence of progress and of our free competitive system is change, and farmers cannot demand a right to special governmental consideration in order wholly to insulate them from the operation of market processes.

Nevertheless, because of inherent peculiarities in the structure of production and distribution of farm as compared with industrial products, farmers are exceptionally vulnerable to price changes. Therefore a good case can be made for taking measures to stabilize and increase farm incomes.

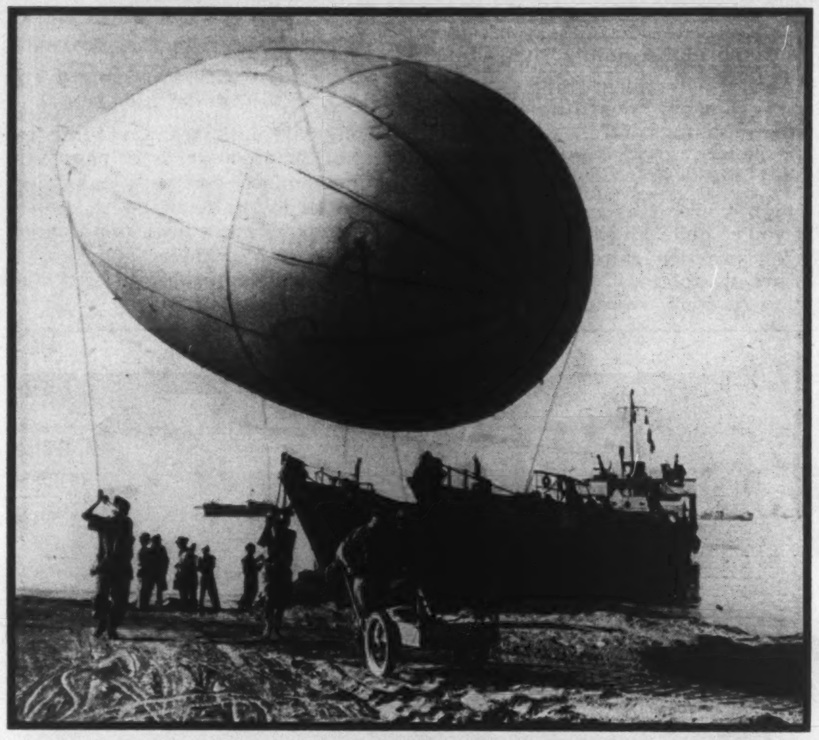
In this regard a SATURDAY NIGHT correspondent has claimed (Sept. 25) that free trade would solve Canadian farm problems. It can be stated flatly, however, that free trade is no cure-all for farmers' problems because the conditions of Canadian agriculture vary so widely. In other words, the only problem common to all Canadian farmers is the undeniable fact of fluctuating, but mainly depressed, incomes. Therefore, it is necessary to devise a procedure for improving the condition of all farmers by stabilizing and raising their incomes, but none the less minimizing economic dislocations.

It must be stressed here that no perfect blue-print can be drawn. We must take the world and its people as they are, and rectify the shortcomings of an economic order organized on the scarcity principle, which arises from the determination of prices by supply-and-demand. Thus, scarce goods are priced according to the degree of their scarcity (i.e. in relation to demand), and the higher their price the greater the effort to relieve that scarcity.

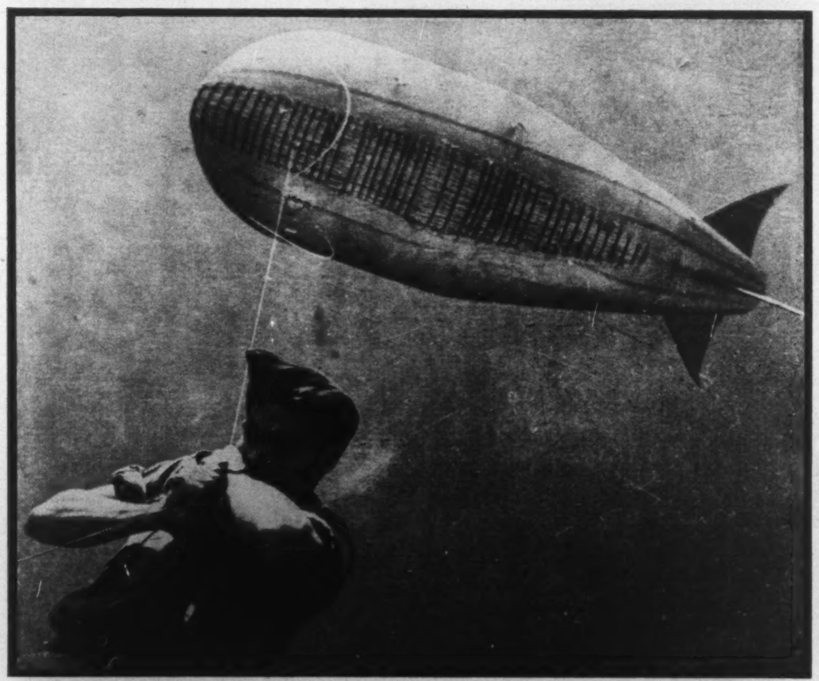
Needless to say, this principle does not invariably work to the common good, and a wide variety of measures have been taken to offset its deficiencies—patent inducements for inventors, protection of infant industries, minimum wage laws, provision of free public education, protection of health and morals, and the like. The deficiencies of the scarcity principle in relation to agriculture are, moreover, obvious—mounting surpluses of some farm products, permanent surpluses of farm population, generally low farm incomes, and a general need for more food and better diets in the midst of plenty or the ability to create plenty.

The fundamental maladjustments of world, as well as of Canadian, agriculture call for changes that are simple in their primary conception, but not at all easy to make. Thus, it will be necessary to increase and improve the productive resources of

(*Continued on Page* 24)



They're lovely to look at, but hard to handle, these giant barrage balloons, used on invasion beaches to protect landing barges from bombing and strafing by low-flying enemy aircraft. On Italian beaches, these balloon barrage men waded ashore through three feet of water carrying their balloons and planted them on the beach in the face of heavy machine gun and mortar fire. It takes considerable "know-how" to wrestle with a straining "air ball" (below) as it is raised to operational height.



Below: Italian prisoners under guard are employed as labourers on balloon sites. Note gas cylinders under camouflaged netting beside balloon.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

War On Unemployment

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHILE the over-all need for manpower in Canada is still greater than the supply, we now find ourselves with unemployment in some localities due to the halting of production of munitions out-dated by the changing requirements of war or judged to be now in sufficient supply. Thus, even while the war is still vigorously in progress, we are being re-introduced to the spectre of unemployment, with the knowledge that it will certainly grow much larger when the war ends if we don't find means to overcome it. What are the means?

Obviously there must be jobs—so many of them that no one now can see where they are all to come from. Whether or not they had jobs before they enlisted (many hadn't, having been too young), the men and women of the services must have jobs when they demobilize, and many of them will require better jobs than those they left. The office boy who's become a leader of men can't go back to putting stamps on letters. Munition workers who've been told that everyone's on the firing line in this war will, perhaps, feel entitled to demand equally sympathetic consideration after the war. There must be jobs or there'll be resentment enough to make serious trouble.

There are three divisions of job-making. Jobs will be provided by business (that is, by the private agencies of production, of course including the farmers) to the extent that it's able to do so. Jobs can be created by governmental public works projects; such undertakings must be socially constructive, designed to stimulate private enterprise, not merely to make work. And individual men and women can create jobs for themselves by starting new enterprises. Planners for the post-war have given too little attention to this last-mentioned but highly important field of job-creation.

Opening Up New Fields

Public works projects are a logical means of taking up the employment slack in a period of declining business activity, and can be designed to open up new fields of activity for private enterprise, particularly for small enterprise. However, they add to the public debt, already dangerously high, and a danger is that people may come to depend on them too much; also they often tend to compete with and kill private enterprise rather than aid it. The guiding principle might be that governments shouldn't undertake anything that private enterprise could do. After all, having a private enterprise economy it's only sensible to give private enterprise every chance to function successfully.

The answer to the question of whether or not business will be active and expand after the war on the scale necessary to provide the required number of jobs, and whether any large number of individuals will create their own jobs by starting new businesses, depends on the existence of conditions favorable to the exercise of personal initiative and enterprise. When factors such as taxes, prices and costs of operation are such as to offer fair possibilities of success for new enterprises and the expansion of old ones, such development naturally follows. If those factors are adverse, it doesn't.

H. T. Jaffray, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, said at the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders: " . . . Another problem that affects and limits post-war planning is the great uncertainty of taxation, both present and future. No corporation or individual can with assurance undertake future expansion, with its increased employment, so long as it or he is unable to obtain a definite and final assessment of present taxation, and all plans must meantime be tentative and may well be delayed beyond the date when to carry them out becomes an essential factor in providing employment for our returning men and in helping bridge the change-over of industry from war to peace."

Taxes—Up or Down?

Mr. Jaffray added: "It is perhaps too much to ask that our government should be able to forecast the scale of future taxation, but the sooner they can forecast definitely the trend thereof the sooner and to the greater extent will the confidence that is essential to future expansion arise. This applies not only to our industrial development but to a most marked degree to our mining industry. Given the knowledge that the markets of the world are not closed to the products of their industry and the assurance that individual effort and initiative will not be strangled by over-taxation or by over-regulation, I am satisfied the businessmen of this country who have made such a splendid contribution towards winning the war will not fail in their obligations when peace returns."

Of course they won't, whether it's a sense of obligation or self-interest that moves them. Business will be active enough if conditions are right. Maybe governments would be wise to exercise forbearance in imposing taxes, and labor unions in pushing demands for higher wages, so that the goose shall not be discouraged from laying the golden eggs so urgently needed. Socialists and free enterprisers surely have an equal interest in seeing to it that there are jobs for our ex-service men and women. Of course a great deal depends on political and trade conditions beyond our own borders, but we can be sure of one thing, that if all groups in our national community will cooperate as wholeheartedly to fight unemployment as they have fought Hitler, we shall enormously improve the post-war employment outlook.

ABOUT INSURANCE

British Business in War

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ALTHOUGH Great Britain has not been invaded, bombings from the air have brought the horrors of war to the civilian population in loss of life and in damage and destruction of property of individuals and of business and financial institutions just the same as if a hostile army were laying waste to British cities with shell fire. During the heavy air raids of 1940 and 1941, the civilian casualties rose as high in a single month as 6,976 killed and 9,489 injured and detained in hospital. Up to the end of July of this year, the total number of civilians killed was 49,857 and the total number injured, 59,215, an aggregate of 109,072 civilian casualties as a result of these attacks from the air.

Yet despite these deadly air raids, which fortunately are now not of such a devastating nature when they do occur, the British people have been steadily carrying on all their business and financial undertakings of a necessary character, including insurance in all its branches.

Life insurance companies have been transacting a substantial volume of business and have maintained a strong financial position, showing that life insurance is a soundly conducted enterprise and that the people appreciate the value and need of its protection. War claims under life insurance policies issued before hostilities began are being paid in full, because they contained no war clause or because such special conditions are being waived for the time being.

War Mortality

Year by year since the war began the life companies in Britain have reported substantial payments of claims due directly to hostilities. In some instances it appears that the total mortality experience has been heavier than that provided for in peacetime, whereas the mortality in peacetime has been less than was anticipated.

In the case of death on the home front in Britain as a result of enemy action, there are various Defence Regulations which apply, and which deal with burial, inquests, and registration of deaths. Presumption of death may be established in several ways. A coroner's inquest may be held and a certificate of death issued in accordance with the Defence Regulations in cases of death in consequence of "war operations". It is also provided, among other things, that when a body or part of a body can be produced, and death has been due to "war operations", an inquest is not necessary; a certificate issued by an authorized person that death has been due to "war operations" is sufficient.

Both the companies writing ordinary business and those writing industrial business have been instrumental in directing a large volume of savings into Government securities to aid in financing the war. They have purchased Government war bonds to the extent of some £200,000,000, and have contributed materially to the success of the savings campaigns carried on throughout the country.

Accordingly, the life insurance policyholders in Britain, like those in Canada, have the satisfaction of knowing that their premium payments, besides providing protection for themselves and their dependents that can be obtained by no other method of saving, are also aiding the Government to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion and, in the meantime, to keep under control that enemy of all the people—inflation.

Fire Business Grows

British companies transacting fire insurance and allied lines have also maintained themselves in a strong business and financial position during the war. In spite of the invasion by the enemy of countries where they operated and had built up valuable connections, the total volume of the premium income of the companies is now greater than it was before the outbreak of hostilities. While they have lost business in some territories, they have increased it in others to an extent to more than make up for the loss, which is a tribute to the enterprise and skill with which they conduct their undertakings.

As they transact a world-wide business successfully in competition with other companies, they have developed their overseas operations to such an extent that, in premium income and earnings, they now exceed their operations in the homeland. As has been pointed out before, they could only have attained their strong position abroad by furnishing the services and coverage required by the insuring public in those countries at rates which they regard as fair and are willing to pay.

It is generally recognized that this ability of British companies to make a steady profit as a rule on their over-all operations is directly associated with the spreading of their risks over so many territories. As the record shows, time after time they have been able to offset an adverse experience in one field of operation with a profitable one in another. They go on the principle of a wide spread of risks, and have confidence that the experience in all territories and in all lines will not be adverse at the same time.

Like other insurance companies, the British companies further spread their risks by means of reinsurance, which they have placed with other companies, so that although they have paid out very large sums in case of disastrous fires, etc., many other companies have contributed to the amount paid, just as they have shared in the profits on the business as they have been earned.

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May it be for you and yours a Happy Christmas. The shadow of war is still upon us, of course, but the skies are brightening now and soon the sun of peace will shine again across the world. When that day comes, in the consciousness of duty well done, Canada will stride ahead to a new and glorious future.

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A pamphlet descriptive of many of the above companies will be forwarded on request to anyone interested.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

P. M. D., Huntingdon, Que.—Yes, BUILDING PRODUCTS omitted the year-end bonus of 10 cents per share paid for the past four years, so that with the reduction of the regular quarterly dividend from 17½ to 15 cents on April 1 last, the annual rate is now 60 cents in place of the former 80 cents. The full application of excess profits tax will pull 1943 distributable net down to around 67 or 68 cents a share, but there should also be earned a fairly substantial post-war tax refund. The company's financial position is notably strong. The decline in low-price residential building continued in 1943, but there is every indication that the end of the war will release a tremendous volume of sustained activity in this field.

G. B., Gaspe, Que.—Yes, both ARMISTICE GOLD MINES and AQUARIUS PORCUPINE GOLD MINES appear to be interesting prospects. Armistice is carrying out a diamond drilling program in hopes of duplicating conditions similar to those at Kerr-Addison, which part of the property adjoins on the west. The second drill hole gave definite ore indications and it is now planned to enlarge the drilling campaign. Aquarius is also diamond drilling to explore favorable structures in the western part of a wide carbonate zone, following which attention will be turned to the eastern section. The first hole in the drilling commenced last summer encountered visible gold at a depth of 403 feet.

W. H., Toronto, Ont.—Yes, the reference to EASTERN DAIRIES LTD. in last week's issue was an error, which I regret. It should have been EASTERN BAKERIES LTD., subsidiary of Maple Leaf Milling Co.

J. F. A., Fredericton, N.B.—Interest in DONA PATRICIA GOLD MINES is due to the fact the company is arranging to diamond drill its property which adjoins Central Patricia on the south. A magnetic survey some years ago indicated a large mineralized body and the drilling is to test this area. High-grade gold values were reported secured from a surface showing. The mineralized zone is about 1,600 feet long by 450 feet wide. Finances are being raised through options on 385,000 shares, 200,000 at three cents per share with the balance at five cents per share.

P.P.W., Toronto, Ont.—The situation is that payment on Jan. 3 of a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock of EASY WASHING MACHINE CO. marks the initial dividend on the new common stock and the first common dividend since 1929. This action follows the clearing up on Oct. 1 last of all preferred arrears with the payment of 17½ cents per share on arrears in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 17½ cents.

A. E. P., Galt, Ont.—As CHEMORE MINES was only recently formed it is too soon to predict its possibilities as a speculation. The company was incorporated to develop industrial minerals and already holdings include three nepheline syenite properties, a barite property, gypsum and selenite beds in the Moose River Basin district, as well as coal and oil shale deposits in the southern part of the same area. A large acreage is also held near the Normetal mine in northwestern Quebec.

D. J. G., Montreal, Que.—I don't think you have any reason to worry. For the nine months to Sept. 30, 1943, cumulative net income of JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE LTD. of $182,124 compared with $208,103 for the corresponding period of 1942. Recently earnings have improved, reflecting gains in both the electric and tram-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

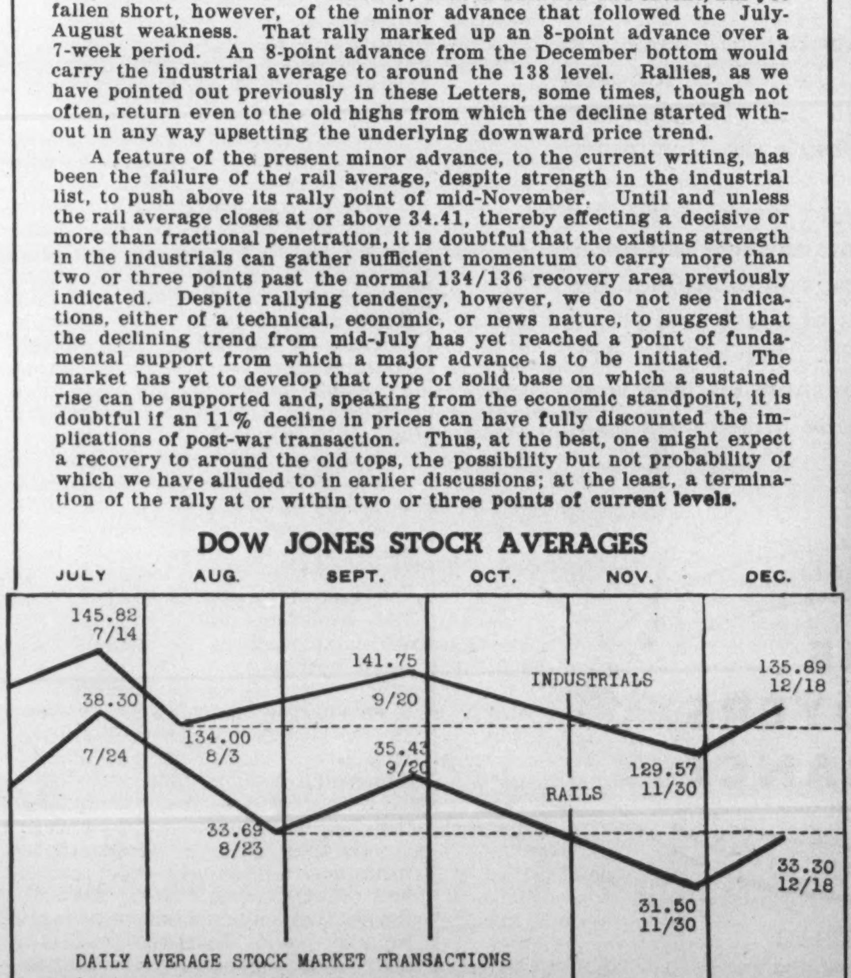
The ONE TO TWO-YEAR and SEVERAL MONTH TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline.

NO BASE FOR SUSTAINED RISE

Market recovery, from the early December lows, has carried the industrial average into the 134/136 range projected herein some weeks back as a normal objective in view of the extent and character of the early November decline. The rally, both in duration and extent, has yet fallen short, however, of the minor advance that followed the July-August weakness. That rally marked up an 8-point advance over a 7-week period. An 8-point advance from the December bottom would carry the industrial average to around the 138 level. Rallies, as we have pointed out previously in these Letters, some times, though not often, return even to the old highs from which the decline started without in any way upsetting the underlying downward price trend.

A feature of the present minor advance, to the current writing, has been the failure of the rail average, despite strength in the industrial list, to push above its rally point of mid-November. Until and unless the rail average closes at or above 34.41, thereby effecting a decisive or more than fractional penetration, it is doubtful that the existing strength in the industrials can gather sufficient momentum to carry more than two or three points past the normal 134/136 recovery area previously indicated. Despite rallying tendency, however, we do not see indications, either of a technical, economic, or news nature, to suggest that the declining trend from mid-July has yet reached a point of fundamental support from which a major advance is to be initiated. The market has yet to develop that type of solid base on which a sustained rise can be supported and, speaking from the economic standpoint, it is doubtful if an 11% decline in prices can have fully discounted the implications of post-war transaction. Thus, at the best, one might expect a recovery to around the old tops, the possibility but not probability of which we have alluded to in earlier discussions; at the least, a termination of the rally at or within two or three points of current levels.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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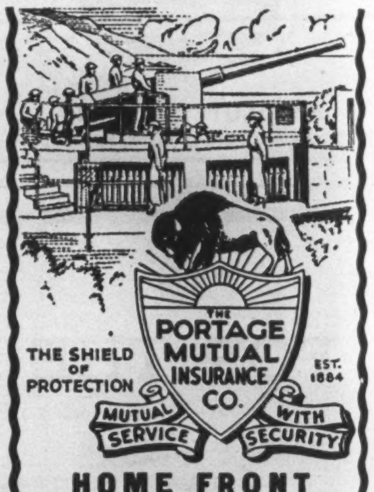

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Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable January 3rd, 1944 to Shareholders of record at close of business December 15th, 1943.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ways services. For the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last, net was at the rate of $1.04 a share on the common stock, against the 68 cents dividend.

H. J. C., Port Arthur, Ont.—Prospects for your SPLIT LAKE GOLD MINES shares are uncertain. The properties in Northwestern Ontario are still held but work to date has given disappointing results. Part of the machinery and equipment was seized and sold for the benefit of creditors.

D. E. R., Saskatoon, Sask.—HAYES STEEL PRODUCTS did better than you think. Because it had twelve months of the 100 per cent excess profits tax as against only one month in the previous fiscal year, the company's retained net income for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1943, dropped to $1.34 per common share from $4.31 the year before. However, the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, repayable after the war, was more than twenty times that of the previous year, amounting to $4.67 per share as against 22 cents per share. Thus total net for the latest year was $6.01 per share as compared with $4.31 the year before and $3.51 two years ago. On November 12, 1943, the company paid a common dividend of 50 cents per share, the initial payment on the present shares and the first common dividend since 1930.

Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited

THE outbreak of war interrupted the record of progress and expansion established by Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited, since incorporation in 1921. More than four years of war have brought difficult operating conditions for chain store organizations, but in the case of Loblaw the effect on operating results has been lessened by capable and efficient management. Shortages of merchandise, price ceiling, rationing of commodities, increased costs and higher taxation were factors the management had to contend with, but all through the war years shareholders have received regular dividends and bonuses on the basis inaugurated in 1937.

Most serious difficulties appear to have been passed successfully. Shipping conditions are improving to increase the flow of world commodities to the Dominion, rations of tea and coffee have been increased and further improvement in this direction is to be expected. With the gradual removal of restrictions after the war and return to more normal operations, it can be anticipated Loblaw will resume the expansion deferred by hostilities.

Policy of the company is to operate in densely populated areas in which stores can be serviced from central warehouses with maximum efficiency and economy. Large buying power permits Loblaw to buy quality merchandise at lowest prevailing prices and to market products economically and at the same time give maximum service to the public. Stores are self-serve type, uniform in appearance and laid out to display merchandise attractively.

The success of this policy is demonstrated by the fact that dollar value of sales of $67,339 in 1922 increased to a peak of $42,986,824 in 1941-1942 and despite restrictions and rationing amounted to $39,438,976 for 1942-1943. In the same period the number of stores increased from 8 to 113. At the outbreak of the war Loblaw was in the midst of a program of modernizing and enlarging marketerias for the sale of meats, groceries and provisions. The record of progress and profitable operations compares very favorably with other similar organizations on this continent.

Net profits in the war years reflect the conditions under which the company has had to operate, but net in all years, after absorbing the increased operating costs and substantially higher taxes was sufficient to meet the annual dividend and bonus requirement on the Class A and Class B shares outstanding. Net profit for 1942-1943 of $1,032,364 was equivalent to the dividend and bonus paid of $1.25 per share, and compares with $1,264,300 and $1.53 a share the previous year. Ratio of net profit (after all charges including taxes) to gross dollar sales in 1942-1943 was 2.6% against 2.9% in 1941-1942. In years prior to the war the ratio was in excess of 5% which can be considered closer to normal than that of late years. Income taxes were an important factor in the reduction in the ratio, provision of $685,000 for this purpose for 1942-1943 comparing with only $230,000 in 1937-1938. When merchandise becomes more plentiful and relief is afforded from the present high rates of taxation the ratio of net profit to gross dollar sales should improve and be reflected in increased earnings.

The company has always maintained a sound cash and net working capital position. Net working capital at May 29, 1943, of $3,747,673 was highest in history and an improvement from $3,523,207 at the end of the previous year. At the same date cash amounted to $977,101 and investments in government securities to $1,325,142. This cash and working capital position permits the company to take advantage of discounts for cash purchases, and will also enable the company to add to inventories when increasing quantities of merchandise are available. At May 29, 1943, inventories, at cost or market, were valued at $3,351,247. Inventories are turned over rapidly, sales for 1942-1943 representing a turnover of 11.7 times the dollar value of inventories at the end of that year. This large inventory turnover, or sales volume, permits Loblaw to operate on a small margin of profit and at the same time assures fresh stocks of merchandise on the shelves and eliminates inventory losses through stale or slow moving products.

Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited, has no funded debt or bank indebtedness. The outstanding capital consists of 445,056 Class A and 383,300 Class B shares of no par value. The Class A carries no voting rights, but is entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend of 50c and participates equally share for share in all distributions above this amount paid on the Class B shares. The A shares are redeemable at $50 per share, and, in the event of winding up of the company, have priority in distribution of assets to the extent of $15 per share and rank equally in distributions above this amount on the Class B Stock.

Dividends have been paid on the common stock of the company since 1925. The preferred shares were redeemed in 1929 and the old common subdivided into 2 shares of Class A and 2 shares of Class B. Initial dividend rate on the new shares was at the annual rate of 50c, subsequently increased to $1, in addition to which bonuses aggregating 25c a share per year have been paid in recent years.

Price range and earnings ratio Class A shares 1937-1942, inclusive, follow:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1942	25¾	19	$1.25	26.0	15.2	$1.25
1941	28	24	1.53	18.3	15.7	1.25
1940	28⅛	20⅛	1.45	19.3	14.1	1.25
1939	29	22½	1.64	17.7	13.7	1.25
1938	25	19¼	1.49	16.8	12.9	1.25
1937	25¼	21½	1.42	17.8	15.1	1.25
Average 1937-1942				18.4	14.4	

Approximate current price ratio 18.4

Note—High and low price range for calendar year, earnings per share and dividends for fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS:

Year Ended May	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
Sales	$39,438,976	$42,986,824	$35,301,817	$28,725,736	$23,128,430	$22,123,388
Net Profit	1,032,364	1,264,300	1,198,830	1,361,929	1,233,253	1,174,700
Ratio Net Profit to Sales	2.6%	2.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.3%
Surplus	4,269,013	4,267,716	4,188,775	3,983,217	3,307,068	3,307,558
Current Assets	5,763,511	6,083,225	5,876,160	5,349,817	4,473,236	4,034,850
Current Liabilities	2,015,838	2,560,018	2,428,045	1,809,499	1,578,429	1,374,277
Net Working Capital	3,747,673	3,523,207	3,448,115	3,540,318	2,894,807	2,660,573
Cash	977,101	691,745	1,453,424	1,617,433	1,300,348	1,131,958
Government Securities	1,325,142	1,271,529	877,518	734,997	850,000	588,808

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SATURDAY NIGHT
The Canadian Weekly

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Notice is hereby given that the Sun Insurance Office Limited has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C870 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada

Notice is hereby given that The Planet Assurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C871 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada.

Notice is hereby given that the London and County Assurance Company Limited has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C872 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada.

Notice is hereby given that The Patriotic Assurance Company Limited has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C873 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada

Notice is hereby given that The Eureka-Security Fire and Marine Insurance Company, has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C878 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered

W. C. BUTLER,
Chief Agent.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, has received Certificate of Registry No. C874 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered

MILTON H. WEBBER,
Chief Agent.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C905 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licenced.

F. B. DALGLEISH,
Chief Agent.

Notice is hereby given that the Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C906 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licenced.

F. B. DALGLEISH,
Chief Agent.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the British Oak Insurance Company Limited, has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C898 by the Dominion Insurance Department at Ottawa, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company in addition to the classes for which it is already licenced.

COLIN E. SWORD,
Manager for Canada

SCOTTISH INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF EDINBURGH

Notice is hereby given that the Scottish Insurance Corporation Limited of Edinburgh has received Certificate of Registry No. C900 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of WATER DAMAGE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. L. ESSON,
Chief Agent in Canada.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Office has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C921 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Managing Director.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that The United Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has received Certificate of Registry No. C874 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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land and equipment per farm family, especially in the low-income areas. It will next be necessary to increase consumption of farm products, especially by low-income city and farm families. Finally, measures must be taken to drain off the surplus farm population into industry, or at least to maintain the wartime industrial absorption of marginal farmers.

Production Adjustment

To be successful, a farm program should thus combine adjustment of consumption with production adjustment, and the latter should not be merely restrictive, but should rather be concerned with promoting the output of the most desirable foods. Above all, production adjustment should not be conceived as an attempt to increase total farm revenue by progressive reduction of output. It should be designed instead to smooth out irregularities in supplies such as are produced by unusually good weather in two or more successive years, and by over-production in response to previous good prices. A farm program should also powerfully assist any readjustments made necessary by sudden developments such as the invention of new farm machinery, the opening of new competing production areas, unexpected loss of foreign markets, and the like.

Now it may be pointed out here that a fallacy similar to the parity price concept is the requirement that farm prices must cover farmers' "cost of production." This means, in effect, that prices should be high enough to support the kind of living standard that farmers want, or that someone thinks they should have. Thus, when it is said that wheat must sell for at least $1.50 per bushel to cover "costs of production," the assumption is that farmers require a guaranteed basic income over and above actual costs, this income itself having been treated as a cost element.

This procedure has actually been used to arrive at the cost of producing wheat and other farm products in Switzerland for the purpose of setting tariff rates. The element of guaranteed income which was allowed as a cost was, however, modest. The fact is that there is no scientific method of estimating unit costs of production by this method, and it really amounts to deciding the incomes one wants for farmers and working back from there. The method could be used in a small closed economy like the Swiss, where farm protection was the issue, but scarcely in Canada, where farm prosperity in many sectors of the country rests so heavily upon the export market.

The True Costs

Nevertheless, true costs of production will inevitably enter the calculations that go to make a sound agricultural program. What is needed is an estimate of the price necessary to induce the desired output. If such prices are guaranteed by the government they can be used to get a new line of production started, or to assist farmers to make desirable shifts in their production.

By being fixed for at least the period of a crop-year equilibrium prices would avoid the instability of a parity price system, and they could be managed so as to escape all inflationary implications. And since equilibrium prices are also completely flexible from year to year they could be used to stabilize farm incomes in relation to other sectors of the economy, as well as to guide shifts in production.

The height of equilibrium prices must, of course, be set with relation to production costs, but this can be done objectively, and without including in costs a preconceived notion of the average income that farmers ought to receive. The economic test will be that the set price must induce producers to turn out what the consumers will buy at that price. Although this statement may sound like counsel of perfection, it suggests no more than the problem that every business firm faces, and the setting of equilibrium prices would be no more, but need be no less, successful than the pricing of industrial products. Although such a procedure constitutes price fixing, it is difficult to see any objection to it in a world where the price of labor is set by the bargaining power of unions, and the price of many industrial products by the degree of tariff protection accorded them. The system here advocated would call for guaranteed prices and the storage of surpluses, the acreage of production in any one year to take account of carryovers. Reserve stocks would approximate a year's supply for domestic consumption and such export as can be anticipated. If guaranteed prices were announced at least a year in advance, farmers could plan their production accordingly. Prices would thus be made a positive device for redirecting the use of agricultural resources into the right lines of production.

Guaranteed prices could be maintained by loans without recourse, which the United States Government has used for a decade. These are loans on storable commodities held by farmers, who can redeem them or not as they see fit. They will obviously redeem the loans and sell in the open market if prices are above the loan-value of commodities. If the price is below the loan-value the government bears the risk of loss, and will likely extend the loan, hoping for higher prices.

This serves to hold the supply off the market and keeps it from further depressing prices, but it also piles up surpluses with the government in the absence of strict production control. Given good production adjustment, however, the surplus of a crop held over from the preceding year will in effect substitute for part of the new crop.

Value of Stability

Obviously, the possibilities of miscalculation here will be considerable. But against this disadvantage there must be set the value of the benefits to be derived from greater stability of prices and incomes that can be achieved by a properly administered program of this type.

Operated efficiently, a program of loans without recourse plus production adjustment would not invariably require an accompanying disposal program to bail the government out of its holdings of surpluses. Miscalculations, however, or pressure from farm interests may result in setting prices so high that surpluses will result. Export subsidies to dispose of them need not be considered here; they will not work, if only because they invite retaliation.

Outlets for surpluses must therefore be sought domestically, and governmental distribution to low-income groups is an obvious possibility. Such a program could also be extended to the perishable commodities that could not be stored under a without-recourse loan program, but that might still be greatly over-produced from time to time. An example of this procedure was the "Stamp Plan" in the United States, whereby surplus foods were distributed free, chiefly through the normal channels of retail trade, to people on relief and to the under-privileged generally.

An agricultural program that included consumption adjustment in full would ascertain deficiencies in consumption and include governmental purchases on this account when determining production requirements. In this way a production adjustment plan would be guided by the needs of a consumption adjustment program. Such a procedure would give full value to the customers most in need as well as full value to food producers.

Both types of program emerge directly from the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. Above all, they suggest an alternative to the eternal and threatening scramble for ever-higher prices, whether for farm products, labor or anything else. Progress is stultified and denied when competing economic pressure groups seek preferment by methods that distort the price system. It is too much to hope, however, that under a democratic system of government the pressure groups will cease their activities when they become patently uneconomic. But it is within the realm of possibility that action can be taken to promote equilibrium in spite of the struggle.

As suggested before, farmers should have at least the income protection that is accorded manufacturers by tariffs, and workers by unions and labor courts. A system of guaranteed prices supported by loans without recourse and production control should serve them well to this end, and should also put an end to the disturbing insistence upon farm parity prices.

Perhaps you filled a number of the Navy League's ditty bags to bring Christmas cheer to Canadian seamen. Did you know that the League also supplies athletic gear like these boxing gloves to men aboardship?

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Dated at Toronto, Secretary.
November 18th, 1943.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

3rd January 1944

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
2nd December 1943. Manager.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited
wish to announce the appointment
of

LIONEL D. M. BAXTER
as
PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
LIMITED
Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

Osler & Nanton Trust Co.
announce the appointment
of

HARRY FORD
as
PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY
and
EDWARD A. NANTON
as
VICE-PRESIDENT

OSLER & NANTON TRUST CO.
Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg